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'WATCHERS ON THE TOWER'

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONDUCT OF THE BREWERY OFFICIALS

The Chicago Convention, that is to meet on the 27th of this month, is casting its shadows before it, and the political reflex of the American Federation of Labor—the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party—is casting its shadows behind it. The open letter addressed by Leo Steinbach of the United Brewery Workers, together with its enclosure, and published in this issue is the latest instance of the two facts.

It were to lose the real instruction conveyed by the Steinbach incident to spend time on the stupidity of the brutality and the brutality of the stupidity exhibited by the "noble wagers of the Class Struggle" in their desperate attempt to hold back the hand of Time. To spend time upon that would be to squander these worthies. History can not afford to allow them to have lived in vain. They are doing their work; they are fulfilling their mission; let us utilize it to clear the path of the American proletariat to its emancipation from the double thrall of the capitalist plunderer and the latter's lieutenant, the labor fakir pilferer of the fruits of Labor's toil.

The post taken about four years ago by the United Brewery Workers' Union, under the whip of the labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class who had the organization in charge, was a post of great importance to Capitalism. An out-and-out Gompers-Mitchell attitude of pure and simpledom was not advisable to all the American Federation of Labor so-called Unions. In order to save the "principle" of these, organizations at least, of their sister organizations had to pretend to be "radical" and "revolutionary", if need be. So long as the flag of Socialism waved only over the Socialist Labor Party, all coquetting with radicalism, let alone revolutionaryism, was a dangerous playing [illegible]. All danger seemed removed when placemen of the American Federation of Labor split the Socialist Labor Party in 1899 and set up as bogus a party of Socialism as their so-called Unions are bogus organizations of the Working Class. The new party threw to the breeze the colors of Socialism; the American Federation of Labor placeman in charge threw boquets at their fellow A. F. of L. labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class by calling the ruinous and disgraceful performances into which they drove and lead the rank and file "a noble waging of the Class Struggle"; and, aided by the "Intellectual" riff-raff whom they naturally attracted, shielded to the correct tune of "De Leonism!" (meaning thereby S. L. Pism) whatever generous and sound impulse manifested itself in their new party against that huge conspiracy against the Working Class that has justly earned the name of A. F. of Hell. The "radicalism" and "revolutionaryism" that could be safely coquetted with now existed. A navel string was needed to connect the fetus with the placenta from which it drew its nourishment. The Democratic and Republican labor-lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, and corporals, and ensigns, down to the water-carriers of the Capitalist Class, who mounted guard over the body of the rank and file of the brewers' Union throughout the land stepped forth. They saw their opportunity and their mission. They endorsed the bogus party of Socialism.

The post thus taken by the capitalist agencies of the brewers' Union was obviously one of deep importance. It was almost pivotal for capitalist safety: on the one hand, it insured "Socialist" approval for capitalist rascality, on the other, IT SECURED THE CAPITALIST OUTPOST OF PURE AND SIMPLEDOM. The capitalist agencies of the brewers' Union thus became "watchers on the tower"—what more natural than that the first alarm should break out from the tower of the watchers at a movement, that, inspired by the breath of S. L. P. literature, positively threatens the destruction of the capitalist outpost of pure and simpledom?

Industrialism, on and of itself, need not be a threat to Capitalism. But industrialism, at this season, and rising to the orchestration of the events that are transpiring in the land, may be a horse of different color. At least, it is big with evil for Capitalism, hence with no good for pure and simpledom. Nor were the "watchers on the tower" inexperienced hands. The first time that the Socialist Labor Party came through its press into collision with the labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, who manned the United Brewery Workers' Union, was upon the very subject of industrialism—they being, of course, arch craft Unionists. It was eleven years ago. The coopers engaged in a Chicago brewery, had a grievance against the employer; they felt the folly of striking without the support of the brewers; they applied for it; the brewers' national headquarters was then in St. Louis with the notorious Kurzenknabe as the presiding genius; the application was denied, and the reason given and defended in the "Brauer-Zeitung" and its side-show the St. Louis "Tageblatt", since deceased, on which Mr. G. A. Hoehn, the now national committeeman for Missouri of the said bogus Socialist party was a shining light, was—which? The answer was that "if the brewers are to strike every time another trade at a brewery has a grievance against the employer, they will have to be in perpetual strike: one day it would be the coopers, another the carpenters, a third the bricklayers, etc., etc."!! The ulcer stood out clear. The People dug the lancet into it deep, showing that "Unionism becomes but a handmaid for capitalist exploitation, playing into the hands of the capitalist's interest to keep the Working Class divided, if Unionism shatters the ranks of labor by a craft division that pulls the solidarity of Labor up by the roots." Whatever the attitude the labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class in command of the brewers' Union may since have taken that seems to indicate progress from the old stand and towards industrialism, in no wise alters their old time principles. They remained what they were: capitalist agencies, so wide awake to their duties that their nostrils and their eyes promptly detected the danger that threatened from the approaching Chicago Convention.

Those whom aught threatens danger to are the safest guides as to what the occurrence portends. Nothing can be more warmly desired by the American Labor Movement than that the instinct that guides the "watchers on the tower" and that is bereaving them of their senses is correct. The present conduct of the Priesterbachs, the Giovanni Wagallonis, the Huebners, etc., etc., etc., towards Trautmann and now towards Steinbach, has all the marks of the dementia that seizes rats in a panic.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

The approaching Industrial Unionism Conference in Chicago is creating a great deal of comment, containing truthful and false statements, in the capitalist press. The latest item of this kind going the rounds of the capitalist press, is the following from an S. T. & L. A. stronghold:

"Olneyville, R. I., May 22.—The textile union of this place has favorably considered a proposition to take an active part in a convention at Chicago next month and the outcome will be closely watched, as people from all sections of the country are interested and the intention is to amalgamate all labor organizations which believe in political action. The textile union is Olneyville's largest labor union. The organization conducted strikes against the American Woolen Co. and independent mills here, and its idea of improvement of conditions is through legislation. Its members took an active part in the advocating of recent laws affecting child labor and other matters which are believed to improve the conditions of the workingman and the working people as a class. It is for the attention of just such organizations as the Olneyville one that the progressive trade and labor organizations of the United States has called a convention in Chicago for June 27. The progressive trade and labor organization has now a membership of 40,000 and made up mostly of the workers of the middle West. It includes every craft from the mine worker to the mill operative."

METAL WORKERS ON TO GOMPERS.

It was officially announced May 24 by the United Metal Workers' International Union that it has withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor. The reason given was that the American Federation of Labor tried to enforce a policy of sub-dividing the craft into as many separate bodies as possible, thus weakening the trades.

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BOHN IN FRESNO

Discusses "The Difference"—How the People Go "Back to the Land."

[Special Correspondence.]

Fresno, Cal., May 18.—I went down Main street last Saturday evening to see if I could find a Socialist Labor Party meeting, as I knew National Organizer Frank Bohn was to be in town. Sure enough I found him at a street corner on top of an old broken chair, trying to raise his voice above the din created by the Salvation Army, the street cars and the automobiles. You could see by the expression on the face of the workingmen whom he had around him, that he was not telling them funny stories—he was ably expounding the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party.

Fresno is an out and out "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership town. To our amusement, we had a member of this latter "party" with us. He took the chair and told us a lot of "Appeal to Revision" stuff; and he said that Comrade Bohn was hired by the capitalists. We got four subs to the Weekly People, and sold fifty to sixty pamphlets. This was the crowd's answer to the bogus Socialist.

Bohn is a true fighter for the Working Class. He has the faculty of striking right straight to the point without creating a bad feeling toward himself from his opponents. By the time he gets through with his tour, I believe the party will be strong enough to send more men like him into the field.

The next day (Sunday) I had to return home. I live at Polasky, twenty-five miles from Fresno, on a little ranch. As I said "good-by" to Bohn he asked me to write a few lines upon how we live on the ranch. The few lines following are written in response to that request:

The small rancher is practically a thing of the past. We cannot compete with the big rancher—the big rancher's products cost him only about one-third of what it costs the small rancher, with his two-horse plow and harrow. Sometimes we hear it said that the land is gradually coming back to the people; and, in support of this assertion, reference is made to the land booms in California, where the capitalist is selling out his land in 5, 10 and 20-acre lots for fruit-growing.

The capitalist knows that when a workingman is his own boss, he will work harder and produce more; hence, as he generally sells his land on mortgage, he will get more money out of it by selling it. He never forgets to come around when your mortgage is due, and, in that way, he has nothing to look after but the collection of the cash. As for the land coming back to the people under such conditions—the capitalists look out for that part of the problem!

There is only one way for the small grower to better his condition, and that is to go hand in hand with the great Labor Movement, whenever the principles and platform of the Socialist Labor Party are carried to the polls. Then will the land come back to the people, and not before.

K. P. Miller.

KATZ IN ROCKLAND.

Organizes Section In Nyack—Economic Conditions, As Seen by Him.

Newburgh, May 26.—To the New York State Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Comrades:

I left Rockland County after organizing a Section of the Party at Nyack. I also secured 8 subs. to the Weekly People.

Rockland County has several larger towns, ranging in population from 1,500 to 5,000, that have hardly been ever reached by Socialist Labor Party agitation. Besides Nyack, there are Haverstraw, Rockland Lake, Pearl River, Spring Valley and Suffern, all with a strong working class population. Many of the farms throughout the county are abondoned, their former owners, with sons and daughters, became wage slaves, and moved to the larger towns, some leaving the county all together.

Nyack used to be a shoemaking centre; and most everybody in town, from constable to village president, is, or has been, a shoemaker. Some persons claim that strikes drove many shoe manufacturers out of town; but, the fact is that they did not keep pace in the introduction of improved and labor-displacing machinery, and had to go under. A manufacturer who failed in Nyack some time ago, started a so-called co-operative factory in partnership with his former employes. But rumor has it that he will be soon again the employer and they the wage-slaves, after having exploited the intensified energies of the workers, who labored more strenuously because they really thought they were co-partners.

There is also a sewing machine factory at Nyack, and many smaller workshops representing various industries.

In Pearl River, the Dexter Folding Company shop is located. Here, as all over, one can hear the same song—strike and defeat. The International Association of Machinists struck for the recognition of the union and lost.

In Rockland Lake, the American Ice Company has a plant. The wage slaves here have "every reason to be contented", as some of them told me; for they have work summer and winter. In the summer time they work at the stone crushers for $1.25 a day; and in the winter time, harvesting ice at 10 shillings a day. There are many of my Bohemian countrymen here; also Slovaks and Italians. They have a "good Father", who sees to it that the spirit of rebellion does not infect the minds of the flocks under his priestly care. But even in this place there are a couple of Weekly People readers.

Going up the Hudson on the boat, there are two things that will strike one's gaze, both showing Capitalism's influence; the first, the blasting of the Palisades, and the second, as the boat lands to unload its passengers and wares, is a sight that shows how capitalism destroys the morality of the wage slaves, as well as the physical beauty of Nature. The dock at Haverstraw is blocked by kegs of the stuff that is turned out by the breweries around New York. The kegs are piled up like pyramids, and, from all appearances, the inhabitants of Haverstraw do not bother much about the water supply of the village; and judging by the number of kegs of beer evidently consumed there, they have no reason to care if the water supply is in the hands of the "octopus" or not. They are interested in other liquids that deaden instead of raising such consideration.

Haverstraw's one industry is brickmaking. There too the men struck a few years ago and lost. Their places were filled by the negroes whom the Republican and Democratic brickmaking capitalists imported from the South; and if you want to see crap-shooting and other things that recall plantation life (but not the good side of it), you don't have to cross the line to Dixie; it can be seen in Haverstraw. On pay day, besides the beer comes a boat load of prostitutes from the city, and the day after, between them and the brewers, they get the dollars of these men.

The old timers of Haverstraw, who worked in the brickyards before the strike left the town, if they were not tied down to it by partly owning their "own" houses. Of the latter there are still many in town, but they let the boys and girls go to other towns to work.

Crossing the river, I stopped at Peekskill and held a meeting in the open air, with the stereoptican. The pictures proved a great attraction, and a crowd collected before the meeting started. I will use the stereoptican in the streets wherever I can. I am now in Newburgh, Orange County, and using it as a base to work from I will hold meetings in the three counties close by, namely, Orange, Duchess and Putnam; and will, hereafter report more on local conditions.

R. Katz.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A "Success" magazine urges its readers to use their brains. Of course, the advice does not contemplate the use of brains in one's own interests; but in those of employers'. The day will come —in fact, is fast coming—when the American working class will see the folly of such advice, and proceed to use their brains in their own interests.

The "New York Commercial" says: "The South can get the immigrants if it raises the wages."

This is a great admission and a good intimation, but it is not enough. The South must raise its standard of civilization also. It is still too much under the shadow of chattel slavery.

Many capitalists are vehemently denouncing Roosevelt's rate proposition as revolutionary. We wonder what adjective they will use to designate the real revolution? Words will then fail them.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE CLASS WAR

A Lesson for the Workers to Learn from the Bee.

[From the Edinburgh, Scotland, Socialist."]

Thomas Carlyle wrote a grand dissertation on things in general, the central argument of which bore on one thing in particular. "Sartor Resartus" was Carlyle's greatest contribution to the discussion of the social question, the cause of the poor. It is with a second-class dissertation on things in general that I desire to come before comrades this month, and I trust the bearing of my central argument will be sufficiently apparent, especially to new readers of this paper.

In parenthesis:—I have said a dissertation of the second class, on things in general, but I conceive it possible that good Carlyleans may object, and assert that in this art there is but one class, and that exclusively filled by Thomas Carlyle.

The astonished notice of the writer has been drawn quite recently to the fact that the preposterous doctrine that there exists no class war still holds for truth with many members of the working class. As if, indeed, the very implication made by the use of the words working class did not imply an idle class, consequently a class who live on, and are necessarily opposed to the interests of the working class.

The foundation cause of the class war is, that the dominant class desire, by their accumulated power, to keep the subject class in their slavery. (I am assuming now, that the present readers are of the working class, and allow Socialism to be a thing desirable).

Now, in the economy of the beehive, as is known to every naturalist, a law is observed, the objective of which is to cause a diminishing of the superabundance of drone bees. War, in fact, is waged between the workers, and those incapable either of labor or deemed useful no longer in their natural function of procurators of the species. The bee, it will be noticed, shows none of that veneration for a merely ornamental scion of a noble race, which is sometimes, and too freuqently, attributable to members of the English working class. In this respect, too, the bee differs from that very great "Socialist" body, the S. D. F., in its present attitude to a recently acquired member.

Solomon advised the sluggard to "go to the ant, consider her ways, and be wise." I advise not the sluggard but the worker to go to the bee, consider her ways, and when found make a note of.

We have an idle class, as has been noticed in our community. The main difference between the human community, as at present constituted, and the apiary is that, whilst the working class bee exercises power on the idle in the latter community the case is exactly reversed in the former. The lack of rudimentary common sense in this arrangement is obvious, when placed before the worker in this light. That he, the master of the situation (invulnerably so), in theory, should, in fact, be the slave, is indicative of the vast tragic-comedy modern civilization is playing. Does this not, to the most unromantic, present cause for war between the classes? If anyone dares say no, he proves simply how much, or how little thought he has given, to the analogy of the beehive.

Perhaps the greatest wrong of all, in this connection, is that the existence of the oppressing class is considered necessary to the continued existence of this planet! Considered necessary to such an extent are these capitalists, that some brilliant idiot has given them the flattering appellation of "captains of industry." Since the analogy has been created, however, we will pursue it further, and say that the ability of these commanding officers in the industrial army is on a par with that of the famous General Stanley in the military organization. The state of this great man's knowledge was such that while he could perform the absolutely useless task of "writing out a washing bill in Babylonic cuneiform," he had yet to learn "precisely what was meant by commissariat." He is as well acquainted with the "methods of modern gunnery as the novice from a nunnery," etc. Even such are these "captains of industry." Their affairs for the most part managed by a member of the proletariat; they themselves give absolutely no justification for continued existence. Their time is spent in the wasting of the workers' substance, in the riotous

Continued on page six.

THE BALL STARTS

LABOR FAKIR BRIGADE AT THE LAST "ARGUMENT"—SLUGGING

An Open Letter by Leo Steinbach, of the Brewers' Union, to the Labor Press.

Cincinnati, O., May 24, 1905.

Most of the readers of labor papers have undoubtedly been informed of the announcement contained in No. 20, Vol. 20, of the official organ of the United Brewery Workers, to the effect that the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers, as demands the progressive working people, whose good-will they desire to hold, to withhold judgment until the executive board members have completed a defense on the charges made by the deposed editor Trautmann and his two witnesses on the ballot canvassing board. As one of said witnesses, who have condemned the outrageous actions of the International Executive Board, because proven, I now kindly ask the labor press to allow me next week space for a true description of the occurrences of late,—since the space of the Brauer Zeitung is not at my disposal,—in order that I may prove what peculiar methods the executive board members and the international officers of the United Brewery Workers' organization have to apply to make proletarians, dependent on bread and butter for their daily subsistence, subservient to their arbitrary will, and to help them thus to cover the crimes they perpetrated.

From the clipping enclosed you will learn that the undersigned, nearly sixty years of age, has been beaten down because I positively refused to retract my statements based on absolute truth. Today only, after having been confined to bed for nearly eleven days, am I in a position to ask this favor of the labor press to give a hearing to my true relation. Although the other witness of Trautmann, as can be proven, has been forced through high-handed means and coercion, the perpetrators being backed up by one of the International secretaries, to make retraction of statements, such methods will not have the desired effect with the undersigned, although I know that they wield power to get me out of my job. The two members of the Socialist party, Comrades Thomas McGrady and C. D. Earnist have, as attorneys, taken it upon themselves to proceed against my brutal tormentors with the authority of law, and they will have the opportunity to expose the high-handed methods applied to make the one submit, and to humiliate the other beyond description because he would not back down. The labor press, if true to its mission, is for these reasons asked by an old worn-out proletarian not to pay attention to the statements made by the executive board members of the U. B. W., extracted under coercion from one man only, until I will be able physically to present such statements as will be sworn to at the courts of Cincinnati before witnesses.

Fraternally,
Leopold Steinbach,
Still a member of the Int. Union of United Brewery Workers.
Now laid up sick for two weeks as a result of injuries sustained.

[Enclosure from Cincinnati, O., "Post", May 19.]

Leo Steinbach, fifty-nine, 2125 Van Lear street, lies at home in a serious condition because of an assault alleged to have been committed last Sunday evening in the office of the United Brewery Workmen in the Odd Fellows' Temple. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Adam Huebner, an international secretary of the Brewery Workers.

The trouble grew out of the publication in a number of labor papers, it is said, of a statement to the effect that secret business of the association was being conducted in an illegal manner.

This matter was being discussed Sunday, and Huebner, it is alleged, took exceptions to some of the remarks made by Steinbach and a fight followed. Huebner, it is alleged, knocked the old man down and beat him up. He was removed to his home and is in a serious condition. Steinbach is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Wm. E. Trautmann, deposed editor of the official organ of the United Brewery Workmen, now secretary of the temporary organization of the Industrial Union movement, says that Steinbach was one of two men friendly to his interests, who witnessed the count on the referendum vote, on Trautmann's appeal and who declares that Trautmann was illegally counted out. Trautmann says Steinbach told him he was asked to retract his statement and refused, whereupon, he says, Huebner struck him."

Steinbach has worked at the Windisch-Mulhauser brewery.

Trautmann has consulted an attorney and may get out peace warrants for the members of the Executive Board who, he says, have made staments in public that "they will do him up."

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

(From the Tokio, Japan, "The Socialist," by T. S.)

One of the leading papers of San Francisco recently made charges against the Japanese in the United States and the Japanese Government to secure the prohibition of the immigration of the Japanese into that country. The contention of the long series of articles and editorials hitherto published is that the Japanese in the United States form an undesirable element of their population and that the Japanese at home are inspired by sentiments of bitter hatred against Americans. In order to prove the first it is said that the Japanese work for starvation wages, are responsible for the increase of crime in California, that they intend at all costs to preserve their old standards of living, and are utterly hostile to their institutions and laws.

It is scarcely necessary for us to state that these charges are most unjust, as there is not one of these charges which can be substantiated. It is already an established truth that there is no more peaceful class of immigrants on the Pacific coast of the United States than the Japanese. They are generally more educated, and have higher moral standards than the European immigrants who are flocking there. They do not work for starvation wages, as every man who employs them knows. They sell their labor at the highest price. They do not as a rule underbid American labor.

As to the second charge, that the Japanese at home are inspired by sentiments of hatred against the Americans, American residents in Japan will only laugh at it. In fact, we are on most friendly terms with the Americans, and we are proud to say that the Japanese is the nation who has the least, if any, race prejudice. We have no enmity even with the Russians, and the Russian prisoners enjoy more liberty and hospitality than they are with their army.

There is one more ridiculous charge against the Japanese Government of systematically planning to deluge the Americans with cheap labor. Our Government has exercised and does exercise a supervision over the going of our people to the United States. Only students and merchants are permitted to leave Japan for America, and they are obliged to certify that they do not go there as laborers. We are rather complainants against our Government for putting upon us such unnecessary restrictions, and their charge is obviously unjust, and unwise.

We will not attempt to refute any more about such vague charges, as it is quite evident that these charges are nothing but a mere agitation in stirring up race prejudice. We wonder, however, is there ever a day when we may enjoy universal brotherhood of labor, while such agitation is afoot. Our American comrades often look at our people as undesirable immigrants, and their representatives at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam proposed to adopt a resolution to exclude barbarians, such as "Asiatics." Are the principles of Socialism to be applied only to the white people? Are we unfit to join the international Socialist movement? Are we to understand by Socialism that it only seeks to increase the interests of a particular race? We know that the European immigrants, who are yearly pouring into America in great numbers, are mostly illiterate men, and are greatly contributing to the vices in America. On the contrary, our immigrants to America are very few in number, and much civilized in literal sense. Still Americans wish to exclude the latter instead of the former. If this is not race prejudice, what else can it be? We should not like to say their agitation is ill-timed, unwise and unjust, as our politicians would like to say, but wish to know what justifies them in so doing from the point of view of a Socialist?

The Trend Coolieward

Of all the ponderous volumes that constitute the Report of the Twelfth Census of the United States, that of Manufactures, Volume VII., Part 13, as a reference work, is of the highest importance to the Socialist in fortifying his contention that the condition of the Working Class under the present capitalist system is tending Coolieward.

A summary of the comparative tables submitted on wages and industries for the period ending in 1900 versus that of 1890 shows that two hundred and thirty-seven industries suffered a decline in wages against only ninety-seven industries that evidenced an increase in wages.

Of the great number of industries that showed wage reductions, a glance at the following tables, culled from Volume VII. of the Report, showing the decrease in wages affected by certain industries largely influenced by trades unions, should well illustrate how utterly impotent is the power of the present day pure and simple style of trades unionism in resisting the wage cutting and labor displacing tendencies of modern capitalism.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS SHOWING DECREASE IN WAGES:

Industries	Year	Total	Men	Women	Children
Boot and Shoe cut stock	1900	$362	$449	$228	$160
	1890	379	464	236	181
Boots and shoes custom work and repairing	1900	426	432	275	132
	1890	437	442	308	140
Boots and Shoes, factory product	1900	414	475	319	178
	1890	454	513	336	151
Clothing, Men's custom and repairing	1900	486	572	285	144
	1890	509	602	281	171
Clothing, women's factory product	1900	389	605	293	157
	1890	394	570	309	173
Cloth sponging and refinishing	1900	502	507	400	155
	1890	567	572	300	182
Carriage and wagon materials	1900	389	395	250	145
	1890	437	447	293	173
Carriages and wagons	1900	477	481	295	176
	1890	508	513	288	174
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1900	553	554	292	206
	1890	565	565	307	230
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	1900	627	627	300	..*
	1890	702	703	..*	...
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	1900	544	547	436	181
	1890	611	613	390	260
Furniture, factory product	1900	408	422	251	153
	1890	481	503	227	137
Iron and steel bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	1900	391	421	259	193
	1890	432	462	278	191
Iron and steel forging	1900	546	554	267	183
	1890	550	558	245	190
Iron and steel pipe-wrought	1900	451	454	...	150
	1890	462	468	469	203
Iron work, architectural and ornamental	1900	538	541	259	196
	1890	597	600	347	188
Lithographing and engraving	1900	530	597	267	171
	1890	606	690	258	180
Printing and publishing, book and job	1900	496	561	304	160
	1890	551	609	359	180
Printing and publishing, music	1900	483	539	353	173
	1890	484	537	319	172
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	1900	532	610	312	121
	1890	591	667	336	108

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* Census figures not given.

A remarkable feature of the above tables is that denoting the reductions suffered by men employes, as compared with women and children, and the same is apparent throughout the 237 industries showing wage reductions.

Commenting upon the above fact the Census Bureau illustrates from table XXXIX, Page 126 of the said volume, how the wages of men have decreased in the New England States, particularly Massachusetts and Connecticut, as contrasted with notable increases in the average earnings of women and children.

"The group of Middle States," says the Bureau, "also shows an apparent falling off in average annual earnings from $472.71 in 1890 to $461.52 in 1900, and this all occurred among male employes, the women and children showing an increase in the average. The three manufacturing States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania all show decreased earnings, Illinois shows a marked falling off, which occurs wholly among male employes, while the same observations apply to the Southern and Pacific groups."

The above declaration by the Census Bureau deserves more than a casual observation. It is pregnant with facts, substantiating the Socialist contention that the capitalist system is destructive of society itself.

Under a system where a decrease in wages necessitates a lowering of the standard of living, where can there be any tendency on the part of women to marry men whose wages in their downward trend are fast approaching the level of women and children?

What does the appellation of "she-towns" as applied to the mill cities of New England and the South signify!? That the appellation is well merited seems apparent from a passage in the Report touching on the comparative number of sexes employed wage earners throughout the United States.

The Report states that "It appears conclusive that the employment of women has increased faster than that of the other two classes, their per cent. of the total number of wage earners having advanced from 15.8 per cent. to 19.4 per cent., while the proportion of men has decreased from 78.6 per cent. to 77.4 per cent., based on proportionate population."

An example of how women are supplanting men in the industrial field is cited by the Census Bureau in a chapter devoted to the leather industry (Manufacturers, Vol. VII, Part 1, page 124.)

Says the Bureau, "In the tanning of leather, by reason of improved machinery, there has been a constantly decreasing demand for skilled workmen. Women and girls are now performing work formerly done by men. In 1890 a 'shaver' who had to serve an apprenticeship for several years before he became a skilled workman, received as high as six dollars per day at hand work. In 1900 he had been quite generally supplanted by the 'handy-man' who did the same work by machinery, accomplished four times as much, and received perhaps one-third of the pay."

In a chapter devoted to the boot and shoe industry the Bureau states on page 124, of the same volume, that, "In the boot and shoe industry an increase of 18.3 per cent. in the value of products resulted from an increase of 22.3 per cent. in value of machinery and tools used, with only 6.9 per cent. increase in the number of wage earners, and an apparent decrease of 2.5 per cent. in wages paid."

The above slight increase noted among the number of wage earners engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes is not apportioned to men workers, in fact the Bureau states that "the percentage of men decreased from 68.4 per cent. to 63.8 percent., while the percentage of women increased from 29.8 to 33 per cent., and that of children from 1.5 per cent, to 3.2 per cent." (Vol. IX, Page 750.)

Massachusetts, the leading state for the boot and shoe industry, shows a decline in the number of employes from 67,374 in 1890 to 58,645 in 1900, the reduction being wholly suffered by the men workers, their number having decreased from 47,817 in 1890 to 39,022 in 1900, while the number of women and children employed showed an increase!!

This seems clearly a justification for the "she-town" appellation.

Commenting upon improved machinery as a labor-displacer, the Bureau quotes Mr. John Kennedy, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor as stating before the U. S. Industrial Commission that "In the great wagon-making plants very few skilled workmen are any longer needed; that the machinery utilized in this industry has been developed to such an extent that the wagons formerly manufactured by skilled workmen, who commanded high wages, were being made in 1900 by comparatively unskilled men."

In bearing out the above statement of Organizer Kennedy, the Bureau submits (Vol. VII, Part 1, Page 124) a table on carriage and wagon manufacture, which shows that since 1890 there has been an increase of 6 per cent. in the value of products, with an increase of 23.9 per cent. in the value of machinery and tools, accompanied by a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number of wage earners and a decrease of 8.7 per cent in amount paid in wages, thus:

Industries in the year 1900: Machinery, tools and implements, $11,028,168; average number wage-earners, 62,540; total wages, $29,814,911; value of products, $121,537, 276. In 1890, machinery, tools and implements, $8,901,488; average number wage-earners, 64,259; total wages, $32,665,301; value of products, $114, 551,907.

In its summary of statistics compiled showing the effect of machinery in displacing wage earners, the Census Bureau significantly declares that "These statistics indicate that the increase in production has been accomplished very largely through the utilization of new and improved machinery without a corresponding increase in the number of wages earners, and the amount of wages paid. Women are largely taking the places of men in the operation of lighter kinds of machinery, and children, to a considerable degree, are succeeding to places made vacant by women."

In regard to the apparent decrease in the number of employes for blast furnaces in the iron and steel industry of the United States, the Bureau states that "The improved labor saving devices used so largely in 1900 undoubtedly displaced thousands of workmen who would otherwise have been employed at blast furnaces in handling ore, coal, coke, pig iron, etc."

As a result of consolidation in the above industry the number of blast furnaces decreased from 377 in 1890 to 273 in 1900, and the number of employes from 41,695 to 39,358, yet the average daily capacity increased from 37,889 tons in 1890 to 58,569 tons in 1900, the average output per wage earner increasing from 274.1 tons to 376.6 tons!

The situation in the iron and steel industry is well summed up by the Bureua, when it states that "The erection of modern furnaces, the use of rich ore, the employment of labor saving devices and methods, have enabled blast furnace operators to greatly increase the output of their furnaces without materially adding to the number of their employes."

Vol. IX, Part III, Manufactures, contains an interesting article on the manufacture of mens' clothing, factory product.

On page 262 of the same volume, it is shown that the number of wage earners engaged in that industry showed a decrease of 23,976 and their wages decreased $5,570,059. The greatest decrease was in the number of men, with 19,709. This heavy decrease is attributed by the Bureau as being partly due to the substitution of women for men.

The average number of women wage earners decreased 5,759, while the average number of children under sixteen years increased 1,492. The value of products, increased $25,841,998!!

As an illustration of the supplanting of men by women in the clothing industry, the state of Illinois is quoted. In 1890 the number of men employed was 12,312 and of women 3,618. In 1900 the number of men had decreased to 5,094, while the number of women increased to 9,105. The number of children employed increased ten fold. In New York the number of wage earners in that industry decreased 12,810 compared with the Census of 1890.

The cigar and cigarette industry showed an increase of but 4.6 per cent. in the number of men employed during the decade from 1890 to 1900, while the number of women employed showed a gain of 56.0 per cent, and children a gain of 5.9 per cent.

"In printing and publishing, during the same period," says the Bureau, "the proportion of women to the total number increased from 11.2 to 15.7 per cent. This gain was made practically at the expense of male wage earners, the proportion of whom decreased from 81.9 to 77.9 per cent., men's average wages in this industry increased but 3.8 while the wages of women increased 46.4 per cent. The present value of products increased 23.5 per cent.

Commenting upon the apparent decrease in the number of salaried officials and clerks, the Bureau states that "The present tendency of manufacturing to centralize into single corporations has also resulted in lessening the number of persons employed in supervision and management." (Manufacturers, Vol. IX part 3, page 645).

The effect of concentration among the flour mills is evidenced by the following figures illustrating the decrease in the number of wage earners engaged in that industry:

	Average number wage earners.
In 1880	58,239
In 1890	46,889
In 1900	36,419

The apparent heavy decrease is lightly passed over by the Census Bureau with the terse but significant remark that "The number of wage earners in 1900 diminished, owing principally, to improved processes in handling the grain and products, which lessened the amount of manual labor required." (Vol. IX, page 355.)

The value of the product, however, increased nearly $60,000,000, or during the period of 1890-1900. Operating expenses decreased over $3,000,000!

The above phenomena are noticeable throughout all the other industries quoted in this article. Wages have decreased. the number of wage earners has heavily declined, the proportion of men employes to women and children has lessened, yet the per capita production, and value thereof has heavily increased, thus emphasizing the increased intensity of toil to which the remaining employes are driven in order to meet the demands of the employer.

From the foregoing statistics of this article, ample evidence has been produced not only justifying the appropriateness of the subject-heading, but also furnishing grounds upon which to base two important conclusions, viz., that the present capitalist system of wage slavery must be abolished, and that all institutions, political, economic, or otherwise, that support or apologize for such a system must meet the same fate, in order that the safety of future society be assured by a ceasing of the class struggle now raging with an intensity unparalleled in the history of civilization.

We behold the wars for commercial supremacy, and we traverse the world's battle fields that run red with the blood of the working class, and of that class alone. Capitalist exploitation and capitalist competition demand new markets, and the exploited, disfranchised wage worker, unemployed, and destitute, taken from the fields of useful industry, no longer a benefit to society, becomes a legalized murderer, and ends his miserable career as a soldier in the capacity of a battering ram for his capitalist masters.

Profits must be made, and to that end the working class are sacrificed to the appalling total of over 75,000 human lives throughout the United States during each successive year. Does not the loss of so many lives, through capitalist negligence in the haste for profit, amply sustain the Socialist contention that the capitalist system is a murderous system? What does the Iroquois theatre holocaust, the Slocum steamer horror, the Brockton factory disaster, the innumerable mine explosions, railroad collisions, and tenement fires, signify but capitalist criminal negligence, which negligence on each occasion has been proven by the indictments returned by various inquests? How often have we not shuddered at the tenement fires with their innumerable victims due to capitalist disregard of safety precautions. the expense of which might interfere with profits?

How complacently, even, the notorious New York fire-trap owners must look when they hear of "cultured" Boston's rookeries characterized as being "not fit to house a rat", and that "hundreds of them should be destroyed". Such were some of the statements made at the convention of the "Church Society for the Advancement of Labor", recently held in Boston.

The Rev. Philo W. Spargue, of Boston, one of the delegates, declared that: "Everybody knows how many thousands of lives are lost by unsanitary methods."

John Bagley Day of New York, chairman of the tenement house committee, stated that, "Boston holds the unevitable reputation as second only to New York in bad housing condtiions."

That the Rev. Mr. Sprague's assertion was not amiss is proven by the Census Bureau's Report on Population, wherein statistics are produced showing that the mortality decreases in cities and areas was largely due to the enforcement of sanitary betterments, and that districts where sanitary conditions were disregarded showed an increased mortality.

That such conditions, as cited above, should prevail amidst capitalist society is not at all surprising it view of the fact that such conditions are essential to the prosperity of the capitalist class, but that a self-styled working class organization of the present day pure and simple trade union pattern should apologize for and uphold such conditions is a matter of grave concern.

A labor organization that declares the interest of Capital and Labor are mutual is an organization that is detrimental to the interests of the working class.

If the interests of Capital and Labor are mutual, why these lock-outs, these strikes, the black list vs. the boycott, the "scab" vs. the striker, the injunction vs. the picket, the Employers'Association vs. the Union, the militia vs. the working class?

If the interests of Capital and Labor are mutual why these riots, and why the slaughters at Homestead, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hazelton, Coeur de Alene, Colorado, Chicago, elsewhere, and to come?

If the interests of Capital and Labor are mutual, why the tramping host of 30,000 mill operatives, as lately seen in New England, where for six months with grim hunger for a drum-major they marched in a vain protest against a reduction of 12½ per cent. in their wages, while the capitalist class of the South were burning and destroying thousands of cotton bales, so as to create an artificial price for their commodity. The same capitalist class, who, while the labor fakirs were scurrying in a spirit of mock-charity, to provide toys and candies for the operatives 'children, were destroying thousands of surplus Christmas trees and greens, in order to create famine prices. The same capitalist class who destroyed the surplus corn crop in the West so as to enhance an artificial value to wheat and grain product; aye, that same destructive, robber class upon whose behalf Secretary Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union said recently at a meeting held in Fogg Hall, Harvard University, that "The labor men were beginning to realize that the capitalists are not such bad people, as they at first thought; and that even some laboring men were intolerant!"

Picture if you will, the cringing, fawning, detestable, reptilic attitude of such a so-called "labor leader", when even a sky-pilot apologist for the capitalist system, the Rev. William H. Van Allen was forced to declare on the same occasion that "the wage system is a form of slavery, not as bad as chattel slavery, it is true, but is slavery according to the essence of the thing by which a man becomes the means of end to another man." To which Mr. Allen adds this forcible declaration, "I am as absolutely certain that as chattel slavery was done away with, so the wage system must go."

At the same above meeting, even the notorious labor fakir, John F. Tobin. President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., admitted the impotency of his organization when he stated that "We are living in an age of competition which affects the price of labor very materially. At the present time a man counts himself fortunate if he can find an opportunity to apply himself to a machine so that he may earn a bare living."

What a tacit admission that the main purpose of labor organizations of the Tobin type was to provide fat berths and annuities for the O'Sullivan and Tobin clique of Massachusetts.

What a spectacle meets our gaze, with Tobin admitting the miserable condition of his dues-paying dupes, of whom "Hennery" Abrahams says are intolerant in their demands upon the capitalists!

That the condition of the wage worker has steadily grown worse, despite his affiliation with trade unions does not at all prove the fallacy of such economic organizations. No Socialist makes such a declaration. What he does declare is that such organizations are either of assistance or an obstacle according to the underlying principles of such unions.

A perfect organization of the Commissariat is highly essential to an army engaged in warfare, in order to provide proper and opportune sustenance to the soldiers. Let that commissariat become demoralized by reason of incompetent or traitorous conduct, and defeat is invited.

Let the commissariat of the working class, the trade union as an economic support, become demoralized by reason of incompetent and traitorous leaders, and wrong principles and tactics, and constant defeat will meet all efforts of the working class to better their economic condition.

A strong, well organized Union is just as essential to the working class, in their struggle against the capitalist class, as the commissariat is to an army engaged in warfare.

Hence the necessity of organizing the working class into an economic organization that is abreast of the times, an organization that is based irrevocably upon the class struggle, an organization that shall always be intolerant to its enemies.

Scan the economic horizon to-day, and but one organization of the working class can be found whose principles and whose tactics are consistent with progressive action on the lines of necessary class conscious solidarity on the part of the working class.

To the working class throughout the entire world it may be safely said that the declaration of principles of no other organization is so deserving of their attention and support than the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
of the
SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE.

Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the intevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady general degradation; and

Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions, essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

Therefore, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Does not the above declaration suffice for an organization imbued with the spirit of revolutionary progressiveness? Is there any other economic organization of the working class that so intelligently expresses the conomic situation?

Such a declaration as that of the S. T. & L. A. stamps the existence of any other economic organization as a retardment to progressive trade unionism, and as such a menace to the working class the world over.

As to the political organizations battling in the area of the class struggle but little may be added to what the working class are already made aware of, thanks to the efforts of the Socialist Labor Party, which party, alone, has been instrumental to that end.

The history of civilization illustrates that the personel of all popular movements, political, religious, or social, consists of two types, the honest, and the charlatan.

We have seen the conomic side of the class struggle as being no exception to the general rule, and the same is obvious in the political organizations struggling for supremacy.

In the Socialist movement we behold the honest rank and file, aspiring to achieve a noble ideal that will mark the emancipation of their class forever.

In their clear and upward conception of the class-struggle, they realize the necessity of thorough organizing on class lines, and to that end band themselves together into an organization of the Socialist Labor Party, that shall be unmistakable in its declarations, unflinching in its attitude, unswerving in its duty, and uncompromising in its demands.

On the other hand the charlatan's type also organize, not for such betterment as may result to society, but for such advantage as may accrue to their individual or selfish desires.

Realizing that the Socialist Labor Party, it its warfare against parasites would not tolerate the parasitical tendencies of such charlatans, they gravitated to the magnet of their sordid ambitions, the Social Democratic, now known as the "Socialist" party.

Well it is for the Socialist Labor Party that such is the case, for the enemy driven to the open plain will be more easily routed.

Well it is that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party have prevailed and that passing events have proved the correctness of such tactics.

Well it is that the Socialist Labor Party is "intolerant", and that the flail of its intolerance so effectively threshed the chaff from the wheat of the labor movement.

Intolerant? Yes. That intolerance which in tones of thunder declares:

THAT HE WHO IS NOT WITH THE SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE, IS AGAINST THE SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE.

HE WHO IS NOT WITH THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IS AGAINST THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Enemies, the Party has made! Yes, and behold the types! The Socialist Labor Party would have been false to its trust, had it not made enemies of the fakir, the charlatan, the dreamer, the idler, and the mercenary wretch.

Let us then, comrades in the Socialist movement, renew our determination to be heroes in the class strife.

With but one life to live let us devote the best energies of that life to a movement whose loftiness of purpose has never been attained by any other aspiration on the part of civilization.

What, if as individuals, we may create enemies around us:

"He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes! If he has none,
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
He has cast no cup from perjured lip.
He has never turned the wrong to right;
He has been a coward in the fight."

Frederic J. Boyle.

Boston, Mass.

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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n the Chicago Manifesto

mns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

I

From S. B. Cowles, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Sand Lake, Mich., April 19.—I am much interested in the able, full, free important discussion of the Chicago Manifesto. I am fully satisfied in my own mind that, under the present environment, the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are correct and morally right; therefore the delegates of the Alliance to the Chicago convention of June 27, should not have any right or power by any act or vote to arbitrate or to compromise on the tactics and principles of the Alliance. I am fully satisfied that is the only way to gain and to hold true, truthful and honest people.

II

From the Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.

DISCUSS THE MANIFESTO.

Denver, Colorado, April 10, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners:—

Greeting:

The last annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners recommended such action as would bring about the amalgamation of the labor forces, so that unionism would present a more solid front to the common enemy. The executive board of the W. F. M. in executive session selected three delegates to attend a conference at Chicago, which conference has issued a manifesto which explains itself. The many conflicts which have taken place during the past few years, and the defeats which labor has suffered, demonstrate but too forcibly that disunited and disconnected craft organizations can no longer meet organized wealth upon the economic battlefield and wrest victory from the iron grip of greed. Craft organizations must be solidified . . . a solid phalanx, so that labor, united and strengthened in the bonds of industrial brotherhood, may be able to march at a more rapid pace towards the goal of economic liberty.

It is urgently requested that the manifesto, which was issued from the conference held at Chicago, shall be discussed in all its phases, so that the delegates attending the coming convention of the W. F. M. at Salt Lake shall know the sentiments of the membership and be prepared to act and vote intelligently.

The officers of local unions should arrange to bring about a full attendance at the regular meetings, and urge every member to voice his sentiments, so that the delegates to the thirteenth annual convention will be in a better position to act with judgment and wisdom.

Charles H. Moyer,
President W. F. M.
W. D. Haywood,
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.

III.

From Joseph S. Wienberg, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Schenectady, April 30.—Who ever goes to the Chicago Convention on June 27, should forcibly preach the Karl Marx economic trade union, such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. If it is based on such lines, you will not have to preach politics in the union—they will come of themselves. In this way you'll get an independent union, so that our members will not have to go on their knees to get the piece of bread they need for their families. I am fully satisfied that Comrade De Leon should be one chosen for such a delegate. I hope that we will not have to put iron clad instructions on the delegates whom we send there. The main thing is they should be good speakers, so, if possible, they may successfully present our cause.

IV.

From Granville Lombard, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Boston, May 1.—I hold that the correct political and economic organization of the working class is ONE. The political organization must be economically organized in order to cope with the enemy to the best advantage day after day, hour after hour, and minute after minute. On the other hand, the economic organization of labor must be organized in order to acquire all the political backing that it can possibly get. I claim, therefore, that there is no necessity of there being two separate organizations of the working class—one labeled "political" and the other labeled "economic."

I hope, therefore, that the Chicago Convention will recognize the truth of the above principle and establish an organization that will be a Socalist organization of the working class—economic AND political. If the Chicago Convention should set up such an organization, I can see no good reason why the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A., and the A. L. U. and the best part of the S. P. should not become united in the new organization.

So far as the correct principles of Socialist organization are concerned, I can conceive of nothing else that the Chicago Convention can do that will be of a progressive nature. I am in favor, therefore, that the S. T. & L. A. send delegates to the Chicago Convention with that object in view. If that object cannot be accomplished, I would like to see the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. consolidate into one political and economic organization of the working class.

As I view the question, it is not so much how a certain element of the S. P. can be organized through lack of better education on the subject of Socialism as it is a question of how the working class MUST be organized in order to emancipate itself from wage slavery. We must not "strain at a gnat" (the organization of a certain element in the S. P.) and "swallow a camel," (the camel of false principle of an economic organization of the working class unaffiliated and, therefore, separated from well organized political action.)

We must remember that there are millions of workers who are yet outside both the S. P. and the S. L. P. and most of these, I believe, will be won over only by the soundest kind of Socialist principle. I hold, therefore, that it will be more in the interest of the working class for the S. T. & L. A. delegates to the Chicago Convention to stand firm for the correct Socialist principles of the political and economic organization of the working class.

V.

From Sul. O. Johnson, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 9.—There seems yet to be members in the party who think the Socialist Labor Party has been invited to attend the Chicago convention, though it is strictly stated in the Manifesto that the new Industrial Union should not be affiliated with any political party and, in consequence, only Labor Unions have been invited to send delegates.

In my opinion the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should send its best men to the convention, and if the convention decides to organize on the principle of public ownership of the tools of production and also recognizes the Class Struggle, it does not amount to a pinch of snuff what the Convention decides about indorsing any political party, because the only party in the United States that always has stood uncompromisingly for the public ownership of the tools of production and is clear on the Class Struggle, is the Socialist Labor Party—and that is indorsement enough. This being the case it becomes the duty of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to be represented at Chicago, to join the new organization, even to giving up its name if it should become necessary (a rose under any name will smell as sweet), and the Alliance members in the new Industrial Union will have the field to work in which they have needed so long. It will be their duty to show the new members where the political party stands that indorses THEIR platform; and if this new union turns out to be a genuine labor union, we will get their votes, and it will be a class-conscious vote.

Comrades, let us not be too proud to grasp the hand that is extended in earnest and goodwill. If we now neglect this opportunity we will regret it later on.

VI.

From Chas. H. Ross, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Lida, Nev., May 10.—My ideas concerning the Chicago Manifesto are these: The science of Socialism has evolved out of the past experiences arising from the strife and struggle between an oppressed and an oppressing class. Every experience which the former class passed through there resulted an intellectual reflex and the corelation and combining of these reflex actions has produced a form of consciousness called class consciousness. The proletariat, as it grows in solidarity and strength, is continually adding to its intellectual stock in trade, retaining only that which has been found beneficial to its interests and discarding everything which might prove injurious to it. This class consciousness is accurately expressed by the program and principles of the Socialist Labor Party in which the class's interests are furthered and preserved.

Now, what is the aspect which trade unionism bears to Socialism? One of the tenets of our party—if I interpret it correctly—is: In the political movement of the class is contained the intellectual reflex of all its interests and is ever the guiding factor. In fact it may be said that the class's political machine represents both its economic and political interests. It follows them, that the assumption is erroneous that modern trade unionism represents the economic interests of the proletariat. The latter's economic interests are contained in that system which Social Revolutionists propose to substitute for capitalism, namely, Economic Equality. The class's immediate, ultimate and vital interest is expressed in one sentence: The abolition of the wages system. The interests of trade unionism—from the "purest and simplest" to the most highly developed industrial union—are based upon capitalistic economics and are all bound up in the selling of a commodity.—labor power. Trade unionism is essentially an arm of capitalism used to facilitate capitalistic production. It contains not one iota of economic or political power. The term economic versus political determinism is meaningless. Economics is the moving force, politics is the directing force. Both are factors in the unitary whole, are interdependent, inseparable and one is impotent without the other.

From the foregoing the false conclusion must not be drawn that trade unionism is not a factor in the development of the proletariat. The psychological status of the class could only have been reached through the phenomena of trade unionism. It has been as essential a factor in preparing society for the coming transition from capitalism to Socialism as the centralization of all industries in the form of trusts has been. In both cases, however, there has been no conscious intent or purpose outside of enhancing individual interests. No class interest has been considered. But these very factors have contained within themselves the germs from which class interests are developing and which are crystalizing in the Socialist movement—the latter of which contains the intellectual reflex of all that has gone before pertaining to the development of the working class. Out of the development of trade unionism, industrial unionism has been reached as exemplified in the S. T. & L. A. and A. L. U. wherein the first stirrings of the recognition of class interests are manifesting themselves, but which can only be clarified and illuminated by the class's mental register—Socialism.

As Socialists, then, what attitude should be assumed towards the June convention? In the writer's humble opinion the "confession of faith" of Comrade De Leon comes nearer to answering the question than any that have appeared in The People. He shows the superfluity of demanding from the convention an endorsement of our party. The moment the new organization is launched the lines will be drawn. The issue will not be Socialism; it will be craft unionism versus industrial unionism. As the Social Democratic party reflects the Gompersonian intellect of "pure and simpledom" and graft, it is not hard to guess upon what side they will array themselves. The Socialist Labor Party reflecting as it does, the consciousness of the class as a whole and with its uncompromising stand for industrial unionism in the past, every industrial unionist will naturally gravitate to the party representing his interests. The very antagonism existing between the two economic organizations will force him to do so. What benefit then will an official endorsement of the party by the convention amount to? It will amount to nothing and in fact might prove injurious. Unlike Comrade Cox, I earnestly hope that Comrade De Leon will be chosen as delegate by the S. T. & L. A. to represent them at the Chicago convention.

VII.

By Jas. A. McConnell, Member S. L. P.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 22nd.—The discussion on the Manifesto seems to pass by, what to me, is the all important question, that is to be decided at Chicago in June.

The question to be answered by that Convention will be: Is the Labor Movement an organic movement, and if so, what are the component parts of that movement?

The question is answered by Comrade De Leon in his Address to the S. T. & L. A., when he says: "the political must justify itself to the economic branch of the movement," thus declaring the Labor movement to be composed of an economic and political organization or branch, not two separate bodies.

Such being the case, I want to ask: Can the Labor Movement be said to be organic, i. e., organized, with the different branches or members of that organism separated or detached from each other. In answer to my own question I say positively, no.

My answer is supported by Comrade De Leon's address when he says "there is not an industry before whom a revolutionary conducted strike would stand impotent as the strikes of pure and simpledom do * * * the straightforward, well aimed, blows of labor on the economic field * * * the simultaneous political unity of Labor possible only then," and why possible, or even probable, if the economic and political branches of the same body, i. e., the Labor Movement are separate, or detached from each other.

All organisms move as an organism, simultaneously, by reason of the members of that organism being attached or connected to each other, and, when for any reason whatever, any member becomes separated from the other, simultaneous action is impossible.

In another part of Comrade De Leon's address he says, "One body in the Labor Movement towards another in such matters" as though there were two distinct bodies in the Labor Movement, whereas in my estimation there is only one body, and that is Labor Movement as a whole. The economic and political organizations are but different members of that body, and each of them must justify itself to the Movement.

The principle upon which the Labor Movement is based, i. e., Class Solidarity, demands that both branches, economic and political, declare themselves a part of the Labor Movement, i. e., the body, and by so doing attach themselves, and become a part of the organized movement for the emancipation of the working class.

It matters not what developments take place which change the relative positions of the economic and political organizations of the working class. Comrade De Leon's illustration of the fetus changing its position in the womb from feet down to head down, rightly illustrates the change that has taken place which puts the economic organization to fore at the present time, due to development in economic conditions.

But because the change in the position of the different members of the fetus is necessary, does not say that the feet should be separated from the head, as long as the feet have a useful function to perform; and as long as the capitalist forces in society have the ballot as a means by which the power of government may be taken by the working class, so long must the political party be a part of the Labor Movement, to be used by the working class as a means to an end.

But if ever the time comes, that the ballot is rendered impotent through any action of the Capitalist Class, then the political party will be cast off by the Movement as a thing that is useless and the Economic Organization will be the Labor Movement.

By all means the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should send delegates to the Chicago Convention but don't ask for an endorsement or for a "pronouncement in favor", but ask for a direct organic connection between the new working class economic organization that we hope will develop in June, and the only working class political organization that has passed through the fierce fire of experience, and has come out of that fire untainted with anything in the nature of treachery to the working class, the Socialist Labor Party. If this is done, call it by any name you will.

Such a Labor Movement only, with an organic connection between Economic and Political organizations, both based on the class struggle, can assure simultaneous action on the economic and political battlefield. So united, each will conciously buttress up the other in any action either may take, and by such unity of action give unmistakable evidence of the organic nature of the Labor Movement, in fact, give to the working class positive assurance that the Labor Movement, i. e., the class organizations, political and economic, are the only things that deserve the name of Union.

VIII

From Geo. W. Brooks, Member Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Red Bluff, Cal., May 23.—Some of the comrades are not in favor of sending delegates to Chicago on June 27, fearing a trap. We have nothing to fear on that score. There is not one valid reason why we should refuse to send a delegation to Chicago, we don't have to bow to the will of any one, we can withdraw if necessary. We have told the wage slaves that we didn't "hit-the-pipe," that we were practical. Let us prove it to them.

It is impossible to found an organization on the principle of the class struggle without being affiliated with a political party, for it is one of our clearest assertions, "that politics and economics are inseparable." He who dislocates the economic and political organization, dislocates the Socialist movement. And yet we have Comrade De Leon saying that it is possible to have an economic organization that is not affiliated with a political party of labor! We, as an organization, can't stand for such assertions; they are untrue and misleading, and do untold harm.

The comrades that do as Octave M. Held did, when speaking of the Alliance, ought to get called down. When the comrade says: "Right or wrong, the Alliance is impotent to accomplish its mission, its name, if nothing else excludes the forces that should make it mighty"—What does this mean? It means that the men that are going to all be "class conscious" enough to form an industrial union, are so scared at calling a thing by its right name that they will run from anything called Socialist! If the men that are going to the Chicago convention haven't got gray matter enough to weigh and consider the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance regardless of the name, I would like to ask Comrade Held does not the name keep out the forces that should make for the Socialist Labor Party? If so we might as well quit. They don't know sic-um from catch-im, and don't know enough to come in out of the rain. Which is, to put it strong, d—m nonsense!

Just because the SIGNERS of the call for a convention are NOTORIOUS CROOKS (some of them), are we going to stay away and leave the rank and file to their tender mercies? No! No! Not by a jug-full!

I don't expect much from the convention, but I believe that we may gain something, however. Much or little, we must send delegates, but not Comrade De Leon. I don't agree with his views. If the convention endorses the Socialist Labor Party and the membership ratifies the endorsement and lives up to it, I am in favor of letting the endorsement stand.

One of our comrades calls Hagerty "comrade." (F. F. Dugan, Bisbee, Arizona). He can "comrade" all he wants to. Hagerty is an Opportunist, no matter what he says he is. If not why does he not quit the "S. P."? He says that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are sound scientific, revolutionary organizations; why don't he join us, then?

The Manifesto is Opportunistic. The men behind it are Opportunists (except Comrade Bohn). They think members are the thing, not soundness. They are freakish to the back-bone. They don't know that politics and economic are inseparable, or they don't let it be known, if they do; which is worse.

If the delegates have to pledge themselves to abide by the actions of the convention they should WITHDRAW (that is our delegation should), for we can't afford to compromise.

Our delegates should work for the adoption of the Daily and Weekly People as the official organs of the new union, and the adoption of our literature as the official literature, to be used and sold at all headquarters of the union, and also for free discussion for an hour or more at all meetings. We can enlarge the Party Press for this extra work in time.

Understand me, I don't think for a minute that it would carry; far from it, but it will bring on an extensive debate, which would be beneficial to the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and help our press and literary agency very much, indeed. Outside of this we can't instruct our delegates much, as it will depend on circumstances what they shall do or leave undone. They have to give an account to the collective membership of their actions.

In conclusion, I think the less instructions the better. Good sense, firmness and aggressiveness towards the reactionary elements, and unfaltering straightforwardness to the revolutionary element will do very much good. This, in some ways, is the same contest that was gone through by the S. L. P. in "1899," composed in part by the same elements, the "pure and simplers" against the "Alliance policy."

The Alliance is an industrial union, a revolutionary organization; there is room for only one, as there is room for only one Socialist Labor Party.

IX.

From A. S. Dowler, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Finlay, Tex., May 24.—The death bed repentance of the A. L. U., reflected in the call for the organization of an industrial union at Chicago, doesn't look good to me, and Comrade De Leon's psychic powers will have to be put to the test before I shall have any faith in his confession of faith. My doubts as to the wisdom of his course may be expressed in a few questions—I have a score of others.

What of the future in an opportunistic, half-baked, economic organization like the A. L. U. for S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. members? Has the A. L. U. learned anything from its Colorado experience? How long will the S. L. P. be permitted to "bore from within?" Will the new organization be dominated by such opportunists as Moyer, McNeill and Co., and pin-headed "intellectuals" of the Unterman-Simons type? What sort of political or economic schooling will the members of the new organization receive and will they continue to vote the good, old capitalist tickets and match their pennies against the millions of their masters?

If the S. T. & L. A. is handed over to the A. L. U., how long will it be before it is necessary to re-organize it on a class conscious basis?

If the S. T. & L. A. isn't teaching sound economics now, why doesn't it?

If a political organization is the reflex of an economic organization what sort of an S. L. P. will it be if it is guided and controlled by the combination that now runs the A. L. U. and the Socialist party?

X.

From John Skramonsky, Member Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 25.—The time has come to act and decide, comrades. Different views on the Chicago convention have been placed before us, and to every student of Socialism, the address of Comrade De Leon shows the position of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in a clear manner. I, for one, would like to see delegates sent to Chicago without any iron-clad instructions. We know the stalwarts who for years have fought the battle through thick and thin to the best interests of our party. This is the best guarantee that the good record and will of our party will be served as they should be served.

The fakirs at the head of the pure and simple unions have been deceiving the working class and their dues-paying dupes long enough, by ignoring the real demands of the modern proletariat and keeping them in every possible prejudice as to race, color and nationality, in their hunt after a loaf of bread. That will have to cease.

So also will the monopoly of jobs. To close the books to those members of the working class who are not in a condition to pay high initiation fees, or any skilled mechanic from abroad who lands on these shores with a union card, as happened to the writer, should not be permitted to continue, as it destroys the solidarity of the working class on the economic field.

It is a good sign when a good portion of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party's members, among whom are prominent names, come out for what we have been fighting for right along. Curious is the position taken by the Eastern comrades of these men. From my experience with the latter, I am able to say that most of them admit that their trade union attitude is wrong; but what makes them "stand pat" for the American Federation of Labor?

Down and away with this scab-herding concern. Clear the field for industrial unionism!

XI.

(A resolution to endorse the address of Comrade De Leon, by Mixed Alliance 261, Detroit, Mich.)

Resloved, That Local Mixed Trade Alliance 261, of Detroit, Mich., is fully in accord with the views and stand taken by the Editor of The People in his address published in the official organ of the S. T. & L. A.

Resolved, Further that this resolution be sent to the Weekly People for publication.

P. Barnwell, Chairman,
O. M. Held, Temporary Secretary.

The vote on the resolution stood five for and three against.

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Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Labor and Peace are reciprocal terms; they supplement each other; they are integral. Capitalism and militarism are the two great scourges of modern nations.

—MAYALHAES LIMA.

"GIVING TESTIMONY".

At the Quaker meeting—what else, in point of decorum and saintliness, but a Quaker meeting, a grand collective Quaker meeting, are the collective municipal, State and national legislatures and courts where the political agents of the capitalist class gather to make their devotions?—at the local Quaker meeting held on the 18th of this month in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love rose and "gave testimony". She has kept it up ever since; and her voice has become louder, her exaltation more vehement by the hour. May her strength hold out, and the "testimony" come out in full.

Philadelphia owns a gas-plant; the same is operated under a lease by a private concern, the United Gas Improvement Company; and the lease is about to expire. On the 18th instant, the Common Council met "to consider propositions." Two were presented. One proposition came from the United Gas Improvement Company itself: it proposed that the city give it a seventy-five year extension of its lease for twenty-five millions, without any further compensation, and postponing 80-cent gas until the year 1956. The other proposition came from a syndicate headed by Edward B. Smith & Co., responsible bankers of the city. The offer of the Smith syndicate was to lease the plant from the city for seventy-five years; to pay the United Gas Improvement Company not exceeding twenty millions of dollars for its improvements of the lighting plant; to pay to the city an annual rental of $1,500,000 for the term of the lease, that is to say, $102,500,000 rent during the seventy-five years, or $77,500,000 more than the United Gas Improvement Company offered; furthermore, one-third of the net profits during the first ten years, and one-half during the remaining sixty-five years; furthermore to supply municipal lighting free of cost; furthermore, to give the municipality a representation of one-third in the management of the plant; and furthermore, last not least, to stand ready to have the city direct whether the income of the syndicate should or should not be devoted to a reduction in the price of gas to consumers. These were the two offers. The Common Council rejected the latter and accepted the former.

News of the shameless offer from the United Gas Improvement Company and also of the incomparably more favorable offer from the Smith syndicate had gone abroad in advance, and long in advance had knowledge gone abroad of the collusion between the Common Councilmen and the United Gas Improvement Company. As a consequence, a large number of citizens gathered early in and around the Common Council's meeting chamber to witness the proceedings. The moment the Common Council rejected the offer from the Smith syndicate and crowned its devotions by accepting the offer from the United Gas Improvement Company, then and there and on the spot the "giving of testimony" at that Quaker meeting started.

Indignant citizens stormed the Common Council's meeting chamber, carrying halters and bawling "thieves!" "robbers!" at the Common Councilmen; the gentlemen had to be conducted home under police protection; the Mayor decided to veto the action of the Common Council and he began to oust appointive officers in league with them; these rushed to the Courts and obtained temporary injunctions against the Mayor; the Governor has been called upon to convene the legislature in order to fix an earlier date for the "ripper" law to go into effect, a law curtailing the Mayor's powers;—that is as far as the "giving of testimony" has proceeded so far, but not as far as it promises to proceed. Threats are in the air of injunctions to restrain the Governor from convoking the legislature, and finally, these threats have lead to the demonstration of the hollowness of the alleged sanctity of capitalist law and capitalist courts,—the threats to enjoin the Governor have been promptly followed with threats "to enjoin the courts from issuing injunctions". Seeing that injunctions can only issue from courts, one court will have to enjoin the other!

The situation bids fair to rival the battle of injunctions with which, not so very much more than a generation ago, Jay Gould and the then Commodore Vanderbilt pelted each other together with the courts and officials, whose pockets they respectively stuffed with their stocks. Millions being now again at stake, there can be no doubt but that the "testimony given" and to be given at these Quaker meetings of capitalism—the courts and municipal, State and national legislatures of the capitalist class—will be of prime capitalist devotional value. May sister Philadelphia's strength hold out to the end. She is doing nicely.

PRECIPITATE DENEEN.

Nothing but bad advice and natural precipitancy can explain the conduct of Governor Deneen of Illinois in approving the "anti-mob" law passed by the last legislature,—in approving the law at this time, with mobocracy reigning at this very hour in the very largest city of his own State. On its face, such an act would seem meritorious. What more meritorious than a law to restrain the individual from setting himself up as a law unto himself, and "administering justice" by the summary process of the halter or the rifle? The instances of the riotous manifestations of what the West has picturesquely termed "Kangaroo Courts" are so numerous that the wrong they do on the spot, and the worse wrong that they foment need not be enumerated: lynching bees and the arming of bandits gathered by scab-herders to break strikes and terrorize a community, as is now happening in Chicago, are matters of too common occurrence to need description. Governor Deneen's act would, accordingly, seem timely, besides being meritorious. But that is so only on the face of things. Nothing can be more untimely than the approval of a law, meant only for show, at the very nick of time when its show features will be immediately exposed. Such a thing gives the law no show, and less so to its approver to pose under the limelight of impersonation of all the virtues that have taken refuge in the capitalist's heart. Such an act is unwise.

The law just approved by Governor Deneen should and could send to the penitentiary, or severely fine, every capitalist concern that is turning its imported employes into a mob to frighten and, if they so choose, kill the striking teamsters. Can aught be imagined more untimely, than such a law, in Illinois, at this hour, approved by a capitalist governor? What show has its approver of parading as a friend of "law, order and morality"? No sooner does he set up the mask than he must drop it, and wink at the conduct of the capitalist-incited mobs in his very city of Chicago. The mask of the anti-Trust law, for instance, had a long lease of life, until it was dropped by Cleveland, and trampled under foot by General Miles, and enforced only against workingmen — the Pullman strikers. But the Deneen anti-mob law, poor thing, its mask is torn abornin'!

The Republican party of Illinois has been for some time torn by such deep reaching feuds, that the theory is justified that some political enemy of Governor Deneen's lured him into the foolish act.

OUT-BIDDING GOMPERS.

In an address (jubilantly published by "Superintendent and Foreman", an employers' magazine) delivered by Mr. John F. Tobin in Boston, this passage occurs:

> "The ill advised strike, like the late Interborough trouble in New York AND THE PRESENT STRIKE IN CHICAGO, are brought on by irrational leaders."

When last week Mr. Gompers proceeded to Chicago on his usual pacific mission of turning the strike into a corpse, his language was otherwise. Said he:

> "This strike is not like the late Interborough strike in New York; that strike was illegal; this (the Chicago teamsters' strike) is a legal strike."

This is truly an era of competition: the scab-herders are out-bidding one another. Tobin and Gompers agree that the Interborough strike was a wrongful thing, heinous to the interests of their Brother Capital; but Gompers, frightened just now for his own scalp, dares not also openly stab the Chicago strike in the back, while his lieutenant Tobin, with no scalp to lose and possibly a job to gain, boldly steps forward and goes it "whole hog".

Tobin is bidding for the capitalist esteem now enjoyed by Gompers, and he does so shrewdly, though not generously. It is a shrewd move to show boldness when a bold front is needed, and he who should present it wavers: it is a shrewd move to advertise himself to Brother Capital just when Brother Capital feels uneasy, and finds its chief lieutenant weakening in the knee: as far as shrewdness is concerned, "there is no fly on Tobin" in this move: this was the time and those the words: no half-way measures: "Labor is wrong, always; Capital is right, every time; and to buck against Capital is irrational, whether in New York or Chicago": if this does not catch the capitalists' eye and keep it lovingly, admiringly fastened upon Tobin to the undoing of Gompers and the doing of Tobin, nothing will

On the other hand, Tobin's move is not generous. It looks very much like the conduct of a prospective heir, impatient for the succession, and giving the lingering relative a lift over the style. After all it is from Gompers that Tobin learned the tricks of trade: it is at his feet that he sat and drank in the ways of the labor lieutenant of capital: it is under Gompers' drippings and by these drippings that Tobin was seasoned in the scab-herder's art, and the ways to ride the worker for the greater glory of capital: it is only thanks to Gompers that Tobin is Tobin/ Ungrateful and ungracious is the Tobin move to hasten a vacancy in Belmont's "Temple of Concord".

But such is the nature of competition. Its virility renders the competitor impatient, so impatient as to become inhuman.

Or can it be that it is not a case of competition, proper, but of rats rushing out of their holes, the ferret being after them?

THE WISCONSIN COMEDY.

The La Follette Railroad Rate Bill has passed the "hostile" Senate of the Wisconsin legislature, and will pass at the double quick through the "friendly" House. Its success is insured. The whole thing has been managed with the approved tricks of the stage. La Follette stands out as a hero and the bill as a "conquest of the people against the corporations." And yet the whole thing is a comedy. Upon the identical grounds that bills innumerable have been declared unconstitutional, this bill, if the attempt is ever made to enforce it, will be swept aside like a flimsy cobweb by the broom of the United States Supreme Court.

The whole affair is a comedy. For one thing, there is nothing in the bill. It provides for a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor with power to fix rates; their decision, however, is not final; it is subject to an appeal to the courts; and, most important of all, the present rates are to stand pending the appeal. It has been the subject of railroad glorification that hardly an appeal taken from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission but has been sustained by the courts. Seeing that the railroad rates fixed by the roads are to continue in force even if the railroad commission otherwise decides, and pending the appeal from the commission's decision; and seeing, moreover, that the railroads are thoroughly entrenched behind the courts, why should there be any danger of the bill's being declared unconstitutional? Why should it not be allowed to stand and tickle the groundlings?

This brings out the only real feature of these capitalist reform measures. As shown above, there is not the slightest danger to the railroads from the bill; in so far the bill is virtually inoperative. But there is another feature to it, a feature that is inseparable from all such bills and that may at any time prove a nuisance to the railroad companies. That feature is "graft." However safe the railroad companies may be against any alterations in their rates, these railroad commissions are nuisances. The commissioners can inquire into the companies' books; in that way they can ascertain "secrets"; these "secrets", as a rule, either closely graze the penal code, or fall plump within it; for strangers to know such things is worse than disagreeable; blackmail is the result; hush-moneys have to be paid to the nosey fellows; these nosey ones often are expensive customers. The long and short of the affair is that the point is finally reached when the companies object to being grafted upon, and then they rush to their United States Supreme Court, and have the nuisance abated by declaring the law unconstitutional.

All that there is in these bills is an opportunity for graft given to the appointees on the Commission. THEY will probably have a chance to blossom forth into palatial residences and automobiles—and for THEIR sakes, and their sakes ONLY the whole comedy of railroad reform is enacted, with a gaping crowd of blockheads as the sincere applauders and a paid set of sharpers as the claque.

The world do move! The United Metal Workers' International Union has withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor on the ground that the latter "tried to enforce a policy of sub-dividing the craft into as many seperate bodies as possible, thus weakening the trades". The workers are getting on to Sam Gompers, President, Editor, Undertaker and Divider of Labor!

An Open Letter Across the Pacific.

Daily People Office, 2-6 New Reade st.,
New York, May 28, 1905.

T. S.
Care of G. Yamne,
Manager "The Socialist",
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear T. S.—

In the name of the Socialist Labor Party of America, we wish to call your attention to a serious error of fact that crept into your otherwise valuable article "Japanese Exclusion", published in the Tokyo "The Socialist" of the 3rd instant, and which we reproduce in this issue. In the course of your article, you say:

> "Our American comrades often look at our people as undesirable immigrants, and their representatives at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam proposed to adopt a resolution to exclude barbarians such as 'Asiatics'. Are the principles of Socialism to be applied only to the white people? Are we unfit to join the international Socialist movement? Are we to understand by Socialism that it only seeks to increase the interests of a particular race?"

We join you fully in the principles that underlie the three questions with which this passage closes, and warmly do we join you in the indignation expressed by your three questions at the opposite principle. But you err when you charge to the delegation of America the iniquitous resolution presented at Amsterdam. The error is painful to the Socialist Labor Party; you must have incurred it inadvertantly. The delegation of the Socialist Labor Party at Amsterdam is free from such a stain upon their Party and upon their own individual character. The blot lies wholly upon the delegation of the party which sails in this country under the several names of "Socialist", "Social Democratic" and "Public Ownership". The facts in the case are all officially of record.

On pages 119-120 of the French edition of the report of the Amsterdam Congress, issued by the International Bureau at Brussels, is found the resolution that you refer to, together with the list of the names and nationalities of its proposers. You will find on that discreditable list the names of only three proposers from America—Morris Hilquit, H. Schlueter and A. Lee. Furthermore, page 9 of the same report, where the list of the delegations of the several parties from America is given, will inform you what party those three names belong to. You will find that all three belong to the "Socialist" party: you will not find one name of the Socialist Labor Party delegation among the proposers of the iniquitous resolution.

But the skirts of the Socialist Labor Party are not simply negatively clean of the soilure of such an anti-Socialist action; they are affirmatively clean of such soilure. The report made to the Socialist Labor Party by the chairman of its delegation to Amsterdam contains upon this very subject, a passage that helps to throw light upon the affair, and that was published in the Party's organs, the Daily People of last November 28, and the Weekly People of December 3. The passage is this:

> "There was a proposition signed by Van Koll, of the Holland delegation, restricting the immigration of 'inferior races.' The Committee on Emigration and Immigration elaborated the matter, and finally a proposition was formally introduced bearing six signatures, those of H. Schlueter, Morris Hilquit, and A. Lee—all members of the 'Socialist,' or 'Social Democratic' party delegation—among the lot. This proposition virtually retained the clause 'inferior,' by using the word 'backward' races, and sought to explain it by placing in parentheses the words 'such as Chinese, Negroes, ETC.'
>
> "Such a posture was perfectly in keeping with the working class-sundering, guild-spirit-breathing A. F. of L., which dominates the eastern wing of the party that furnished three out of the six signatures to the proposition, all the three signatures being from the East, from New York, at that, and two of the three, employes of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. How much in keeping with the anti-Socialist Gompers A. F. of L. the proposition was may be judged from the language of the 'Labor' Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, in his salutatory address to the annual convention of the A. F. of L. that was opened in San Francisco on the 15th of this month (November, 1904). He included the Japanese (! !) among the races to be proscribed; and his recommendation was adopted by the convention. The 'ETC.' in the proposition presented at Amsterdam begins to be elucidated. Moreover, how wholly in keeping with the spirit of the Eastern wing of the said 'Socialist', alias 'Social Democratic' party, the proposition was, is a fact that stood conspicuously advertised in the late Presidential campaign. On the bill-boards of the city of Troy, N. Y., there were posted during the recent Presidential campaign huge posters on behalf of the Social Democratic party. In the center of the posters were the pictures of Debs and Hanford; between them appeared the motto from the Communist Manifesto: 'WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE!'; and above it all, in commentary of the party's interpretation of the great Socialist motto, there was an exordium to the workers enumerating among the atrocities of the capitalists, that 'THEY WANT UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION'—evidently ranking the party on the side of restricted immigration, and seeking support from such an anti-Socialist sentiment.
>
> "The proposition being put in print and circulated in the Congress, the canvassing commenced. The bulk of that day I was elsewhere engaged and did not appear in my seat. Imagining he could take advantage of that and secure both the American votes for his A. F. of L. guildish resolution, Schlueter approached my fellow delegate, Poehland, and sought to rope him in. Of course he failed egregiously, and found out that the Socialist Labor Party consists not of one man but of a solid body of Socialists. Poehland repudiated Schlueter's request for support: repudiated it with scorn. Of course: Where is the line that separates 'inferior' from 'superior' races? What serious man, if he is a Socialist, what Socialist if he is a serious man, would indulge in 'etc.' in such important matters? To the native American proletariat, the Irish was made to appear an 'inferior' race; to the Irish, the German; to the German, the Italian; to the Italian—and so down the line through the Swedes, the Poles, the Jews, the Armenians, the Japanese, to the end of the gamut. Socialism knows not such insulting, iniquitous distinctions as 'inferior', and 'superior' races among the proletariat. It is for capitalism to fan the fires of such sentiments in its scheme to keep the proletariat devided.
>
> "Upon the howl raised in the Congress the proposition was withdrawn."

For further light upon the subject, and also in justice to a portion of the said so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, the following explanation may help to enlighten you:

You should not be surprised at the attitude of the Messrs. Hilquit, Schlueter and Lee. There is in this country a certain class of Germans who are intellectual and moral misfits; they have the notion that they represent the German race; their ludicrous stupidity goes to the length of setting up the German (as represented by them!) as the superior of all races; and they carry the grotesqueness of their impudence to the point of insulting all other races and nations, the American people included (!!) and calling them "ignorant", "corrupt", "intriguers", "dishonest even in the language that they speak", etc. Where such mental qualifications reach such manifestations, they usually will be found to go hand in hand with crass ignorance and actual corruption. It so happens in this instance. The Germans in question know of Socialism but the phrases; they have no real grasp of the Social Question; what with that and their own sordid interests, they are all beneficiaries of the Gompers A. F. of L.; and true to the Marxian principle that material interests dictate opinion, they inhale the A. F. of L. anti-Socialist sentiment on races and immigration, and breathe it forth. Now, then this element which is really a caricature of the German race and of Socialism, are focused in the Volkszeitung Corporation, a private corporation of this city; and the three names from America, who appear as the proposers of the said anti-immigration resolution, ARE ALL CONNECTED WITH AND BENEFICIARIES OF THE SAID CORPORATION—Hilquit is a stockholder in it, Schlueter and Lee are its hired employes.

That the whole so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party should not be made to bear the whole onus of the disgraceful conduct of these three men appears from the circumstance that Nicholas Klein, one of the said party's delegates at Amsterdam, emphatically denounced the proposed resolution in the Congress, and joined the Socialist Labor Party delegation in successfully resisting the placing of such an affront upon International Socialism. Nevertheless, even after making all due allowance for this circumstance, the said so-called Socialist party can not be spoken free. For one thing, it never repudiated the conduct of the three Volkszeitung Corporation men; for another thing, it continues to tolerate one of these men, Hilquit, on its National Committee.

The error into which you inadvertently fell will furnish you with an illustration of the hardships that bona fide Socialism has to contend against in this country at this stage of the Movement. But progress is making out of the wilderness; it will no longer be long before the Socialist Movement of America will no longer be disgraced abroad and at home.

Fraternally,

EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

We pity George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A philanthropist, a true friend of animals, he had the hardihood to call the bear-hunting President an "educated bull-dog" and "savage"; wherefore he has been adjudged guilty of "lese majesty." This is a terrible crime, and is to be condemned. Does not Angell know that nowadays it is better to praise the offense than damn the offender, especially when he happens to be a law-abiding President with a violator of the law in his Cabinet? Isn't George Angell also aware that once before a Boston editor suffered for the same grave mistake? Our President, with the power and arrogance of a Caesar, must be respected as such, even though the heavens and the Republic fall. Let the punishment fit the crime. Make Angell say, with his editorial contemporary: "It was an error. I promise to be good and won't do it again.' Free speech and popular government will thus be vindicated once more.

The Rev. Henry A. Blake of Rochester, N. Y., addressing "The General Association of Congregational Churches of New Hampshire," at Franklin, in the latter State, on May 23, said:

"The ethics of getting is quite as important as the ethics of giving."

More so. If the ethics of getting under Capitalism is inquired into closely, the result will be the overthrow of the capitalist form of society.

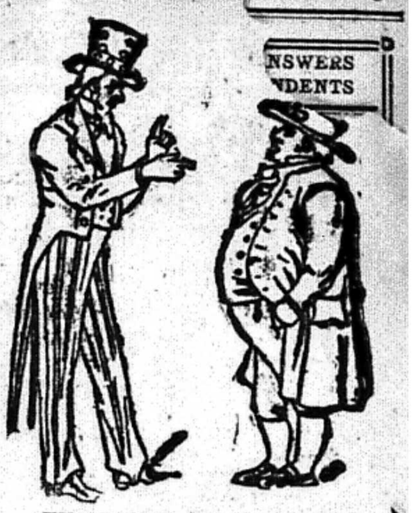
When Mayor McClellan signed the bill extending the Mayor's term to four years, little notice was taken of it. It is becoming recognized that it makes no essential difference who is in or who is out of office—Capitalism rules all the time. Thus the extension is practically unopposed. This is not the sentiment that existed in former years. Then extension was held to be a means of perpetuating office. Frequent and rotating changes were held to be necessary to safe and democratic government. And this old argument is still a good one in many respects. Capitalism does rule all the time, but every extension of the official term decreases the opportunities for the Working Class to secure office. It gives Capitalism more time to entrench itself and develop its plans, without the risks and the expense of frequent elections. These are the reasons why it favors extension; and these are the reasons that make its permanent economic and political overthrow a growing necessity! Safety and democracy are impossible under Capitalism.

"The Comrade", a New York City "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party weekly, whose affectation of high literary and artistic ideals disguised the rankest opportunism, has unesthetically turned up its unclean toes and joined "the great majority" in the land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. Last election, the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party vote went up some four hundred per cent. more or less. Its privately owned organs have been going down at a greater ratio ever since, demonstrating once more that it's a great movement, bound, as usual, to make records, instead of substantial gains.

One who is inclined to reason justly and logically will ask "Why should not the Panama Commission buy its supplies in the cheaptst market?—its labor is bought there." Such a questioner overlooks the fact that the Panama Canal is intended primarily for the profit of the American Capitalist Class. Anything that interferes with that object, no matter how just and logical it may be, is, consequently, fought by it. It is alright to buy labor in the cheapest market, for then the American capitalists, who are digging the canal on contract, will profit. But it is all wrong to purchase supplies from Germany or England, for then the same or other American capitalists, who deal in excavators, etc., will be the losers. It's a simple matter of American capitalist profit. Justice and logic are not in it!

The declaration of Ex-Secretary of State, John W. Foster, that religion is the advance agent of commerce, is only part of the truth. Religion (as represented by the various church organizations), is also one of the main props of the present iniquitous system of Capitalism. It served in the same capacity to Chattel Slavery and Feudalism, with results that forced it to progress to its present ignoble position. Evolution will compell it to move up another step, ere long; or else the "tainted money" and other indications are very misleading.

The greatest of the race have to wait for posterity for honor or appreciation. But the most brazen effrontery is that of the capitalist class who to-day "honor" the memory of men whose life and work was a denunciation of their class in their time.



NSWERS
NDENTS

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Oh, how cruel those Socialists are!

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—And so inconsiderate!

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—And they care not whether their juggernaut car tramples down women, children, the widow or the weak!

U. S.—Are you sure?

B. J.—Yes; just think of it. Say that a lone widow has just one tenement house. The Socialists would take that away from her and let her starve.

U. S.—Where is that widow?

B. J.—Where?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—I don't know.

U. S.—Nor anybody else. That lone widow is a myth; and the whole yarn is a myth, and a very clumsy one.

B. J. fumbles in his pocket as if looking for the lone widow.

U. S.—The yarn is clumsy because, suppose that there is such a widow, whose only source of living is a tenement, your position amounts to this: that it is better that one lone widow should live than that scores of children should live.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—These tenements are death traps. Ventilation is impossible without drafts. The space is so small that privacy, and consequently, decency is impossible. The body and the mind of the child is those pest-holes are undermined. The morality of children in tenements is something shocking. And those who survive are apt to be stunted in mind and body. Now, say you, "let it be; let the children die and grow rickety rather than remove the tenant and let the widow die!" The Socialist, on the other hand, says: "If there be such a 'lone widow,' such a cormorant, unable to live unless children be sacrificed wholesale, then let her be the one sacrificed, tear down her tenement, and, along with it the social system that sacrifices the toiling masses in order that the few might live in clover!"

B. J. looks knocked out.

U. S.—Now who is the cruel fellow, the Socialist who would extirpate death-traps, or the fellow whose libel you repeat like a parrot?

B. J. keeps silent.

U. S. (poking B. J. in the ribs)—Lost your impudent voice? Answer!

B. J.—The cruel one is not the Socialist.

U. S.—No, not he. Neither is he the inconsiderate one. Just the contrary! Under your capitalist system every new machine, being private property, brings on endless misery to many; and the misery it brings on is justified with speeches about "progress." The Socialist Republic would not rest satisfied with wrenching from your "lone widow" capitalist system the weapon whereby it to-day cruelly treats the masses, and let her succumb. Having seen, and by the very fact of seeing, to the masses the Socialist Republic would afford your "lone widow" cormorant capitalists a chance to earn a decent livelihood and become useful members of society. Now don't be a parrot again.

HAMMER BLOWS.

(From the Sydney, Australia, "People.")

The Socialist Labor Party is the only clear-poised expression of Socialist thought and action.

The class conscious, revolutionary Socialist movement is the greatest test of character, honesty, courage, and sincerity. It proves the man or woman. Its motto: Straightness in word and action.

It don't pay to fight in the ranks of the S. L. P. just at present, on the contrary, those belonging to it have to pay all the time.

The middle class have to go. Capitalism is wiping them out, and thus leaving only two classes—the workers and the capitalists. The next stage is Socialism—then classes, as they are known to-day, will disappear.

The workers are a slave-class because they are compelled to sell themselves.

Watch! will tell pires.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

AS TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Troy, N. Y., May 15, 1905.

N. E. C., Socialist Labor Party,

Comrades:—

I have been requested to write you for information on the following article which appeared in People of Sunday, May 7, 1905: "The Socialist Labor Party of the United States has asked for affiliation and proposed as its delegate Comrade De Leon. It has been answered that affiliation has been temporarily granted and that the contribution for 1905 amounts to 400 francs."

Section Rensselaer County, S. L. P. wants information on, when, where, and how the application for affiliation was made.

Respectfully yours,
Section Rensselaer County, S. L. P.
S. P. Shaw, Secretary.
471 Federal street, Troy, N. Y.

[As stated in the last report of the N. E. C., the above question being of general import the N. E. C. decided to convey the information asked for through The People.

When the International Bureau was organized at the Paris International Congress, 1900, it organized with the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party as the representative of the S. L. P. Two years later, 1902, when the then incumbent, Mr. Lucien Sanial, tried to start a party of his own and went by the board, the place became vacant, what with that and the further circumstance that it was doubtful whether the S. L. P. would care to remain connected with the International Congress, the Party took no steps to elect a substitute. In 1904 the Party decided by general vote to remain connected with the International Congress, and again elected a delegate to the Congress. Such an act ipso facto filled the existing vacancy on the International Bureau, by the same process that the place was originally filled, and the delegate of the S. L. P. took his place, or, rather, he not being present when the present bureau finally went into force, his name appeared on the list of its members, with the formation of the present bureau. That is the "when, where and how."

The passage quoted above from the report of the present International Secretary, published in The People of the 7th of this month, is obviously a mistake on the part of the International Secretary. The mistake is explainable on the face of the reports of the International Secretary himself, together with the passages in the "Flash-Lights on the Amsterdam Congress' in which the S. L. P. delegate made his report to the Party. What with what seemed the inevitable disorder with which the affairs of the International Bureau were administered, as described in those reports of the late Congress, and what with the removal of the previous and the installation of the present International Secretary—all of which also has appeared in these columns—the present International Secretary evidently got his statement twisted.]

AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Chicago Convention offers an excellent opportunity to further the laborers' cause. To be true to itself the working class must bind itself and its individual members both economically and politically. So the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance must bind its delegates on class lines, but give them full liberty to think and talk straight, in order to enable them to assist in building up the new union. If their efforts fail by being outnumbered, some good will be done anyway, and the delegates must retire. If, on the other hand, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance delegates create strength enough to capture the new union, that union must endorse the Socialist Labor Party, as long as the Socialist Labor Party keeps straight and endorses the new "Trade and Laborers' Alliances." The faith of the majority and not the faith of the individual must rule. Of course it is right for the individual to express his faith, even if he is wrong.

H. Sperle.

Bound Brook, N. J., May 15.

READE'S PRISON HORRORS IN REAL LIFE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have read with mingled feelings of surprise and horror Reade's description of the English jail, and the governor thereof, the terrible Hawes. We console ourselves with the thought that the prison was but the imagination of the author, and that its governor was a fictitious character; and we are prone to believe that even though so horrible a hell-hole may have existed in the '40's yet at the present day men are so enlightened that to submit their fellows to the horrors described by Reade would be out of the question. Yet I am going to describe a prison that is far worse than the vivid imagination of a Reade or a Dickens could even conceive of, and so beyond this feeble pen of mine, that the reader wil be unable to grasp the faintest idea of the foul, badly ventilated, unsanitary hole, the jail at Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware.

The prison proper is a stone structure containing twenty cells, in two tiers built along the side walls of the buiding, and all opening on a main corridor, light and ventilation being secured from a small window in each cell.

In this small structure are confined on an average about fifty people, four-fifths of whom are black. The average Delawarean will tell you that they are thieving "niggers", so they don't count, but nevertheless they herd the whites and blacks, men, women and children, all together. Doesn't seem true, dear reader, but read on.

In the two southern counties of the State they have no penitentiary or workhouse. If a man is arrested, and held for the Grand Jury, which sits every six months, he is remanded to the county jail. He is confined in the same cell with men who have been convicted of the most heinous crimes. There are usually from four to five men confined in a cell. A bed or bunk is an unheard of luxury. The prisoners sleep on husk bolsters thrown on the floor, and are allowed the run of the main corridor every fifth day. It would not do to have forty or fifty men roaming around all day. They'd get out on a rush very easily. The prisoner awaiting trial in New Castle County (they've a workhouse there) is compelled to work. That is peonage in its worst form, for the constitution expressly states that a man is innocent until proven guilty, yet these men awaiting trail are virtually compelled to work at making shoddy clothing, that being the principal industry of the prison. Refuse to work? Don't eat!

We digress, so let's hurry South to Dover. As I said, the men, women and children are confined in the same corridor. I have seen the most horrible sights, the most filthy orgies between the men and women prisoners. Consider, reader, a woman being confined in a cell, with a grated door, through which blacks and whites may peer promiscuously at any time of the day. The women have been confined in the cells during the day time but lately. Previous to Sheriff Meloin's administration they had the run of the corridor with the men. Now, the blind doors are opened, the grates being kept locked. There's absoutely no privacy however. Any time a man may peer into the cell of a woman. I have seen children looking on while the most obscene practices were indulged in, scenes that our prison workers would cry out in horror against, should they have witnessed them. Before Meloin's administration common prostitution was indulged in by the black men and white women. A mulatto child was born shortly after a woman's release from the jail. In this small structure men are sentenced by the courts to serve from one month to the "term of their natural lives", without a stroke of work to do, and be confined, four in a 7x14 cell, four days, 24 hours a day, out of every five.

Nearly all crimes are punishable with the lash. Saturday of "court week" is usually the day when prisoners are whipped. The post is erected in the prison jail, facing the main street, for all whippings are public. The lash sometimes cuts crulley, ripping a chunk of flesh here and there. Some Sheriffs (they administer the whippings) are unusually severe. Reedy, Meloin's predecessor, was especially so. When Hughes, a New York crook, received his twenty lashes, the witnesses cried: "Stop! You brute, you'll kill him." Reedy replied: "I'm doing this," and he was. I visited Hughes in his cell two years afterwards. The welts were still there.

During my stay in Dover I heard of a man who was arrested and lodged in jail until he paid a certain bill. He wrote out his check and was thereupon liberated. Another case was when three women were held as witneseses. They lay in jail for six months witnessing sights that could drive a Northern woman insane and a Northern man to the murder of the Sheriff and committing magistrate should a sister, wife, or sweetheart be subjected to the indignity.

The boasted chivalry of the Southern gentleman is the insane idea of a novelist, or idealist. It's an unknown quantity down there. God help the South, it needs Northern blood.

Yours Fraternally,
"E. C."

Paterson, N. J., May 19.

GOMPERS' VISIT RECALLS HIS TREACHERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Gompers is in Chicago, and the reasons he gives for his coming is that he has been requested by a Chicago editor and President Shea to settle the teamsters' strike. This recalls another strike that Gompers "settled."

Some two years ago, the waiters were engaged in the hardest fight their organization was ever in. They were on the way to win most of their demands, when, all of a sudden, Mr. Gompers comes to Chicago. A few days later the strike was lost. Many, yes, most of the waiters, left the union. Ask any man that was engaged in that strike and they will tell you what Gompers did to the waiters' union.

J. Billow.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 18.

A TRUE FOLLOWER OF FUSION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed is from the "Detroit Times" of May 18. The John J. Scannell mentioned therein as introducing a set of "municipal ownership", "single tax" and "other good things" resolutions" is a member of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party. Scannell is a true follower of his party's platform; and in good company.

O. B.

Detroit, Mich., May 18.

[Enclosure.]

"Politicians Not to be Barred.

"Trades Council Turns Down Proposal —Reorganization is Discussed.

"The meeting of the Trades Council Wednesday night was conducive of thought to those who have watched the history of that body for some years. It also brought out some peculiar inconsistencies in the human family, not always confined to Trades Council delegates.

"The continuation of the discussion over the reorganization of the council, which was adjourned from last Wednesday's special session, was taken up and twenty-two sections of the committee's report were acted upon.

"When the portion covering the point of barring 'profession politicians' from being seated as delegates was reached, objection was raised on the ground that it was hard to distinguish between the professional and the amateur in the matter of politics. Delegate Seabright, of the Painters' Union, declared that all politicians are 'professional,' from Roosevelt to the dog catcher. The section was finally stricken out.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates had admitted that politics are a necessary part of the trade union movement, and the professional politician is not necessarily ineligible to a seat in the council as long as he is working at his trade, along with his 'profession,' when John J. Scannell introduced a set of 'resolutions and platform,' declaring for municipal ownership of public utilities, equal pay for women, a reorganization of the judicial system, direct vote for all officers, single tax, and a great number of other good things,' some of the most vociferous defenders of the professional politician thought they smelt a Socialist schemes to capture the Republicans and Democrats, and side-tracked the 'platform' by getting it referred to a committee.

"The remainder of the report will be taken up at a special order of business at the next meeting of the council at 9 o'clock."

AMERICAN CAPITALISM IN MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed is from the "Cananea Herald," Cananea, Mexico, of May 6. It will, to some extent, show American workingmen the developments that are going on in this "Republic." I have had the occasion to remark several times that we would see another Jameson raid take place, this time in Mexico, but I am informed by old timers that there are no material reasons for such a raid. The American capitalist can secure more rights here than they can "in the States" (the United States).

F. F. D.

La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, May 13.

[Enclosure.]

Possibility of Becoming the Greatest Mining Camp in the World.

The Work of Developing Both Sides of the Mountains Must Now be Done by Greene Co.

The one thing that will impress the visitor to Cananea, and who is familiar at all with mining will see that the work done by the original Greene Company, and later by the consolidation of the Greene companies in the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, is the fact that all of the development work has been done on but one side of the mountains and in the gulches and canyons on that one side. Had the other sides been left to other mining companies as is done in the American camps there would undoubtedly ere this have been half a dozen mining companies operating here instead of one. The great mining sections of Lake Superior, Butte and Bisbee have been so developed and are being worked, so that what has been done in those camps must now be done by the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. It must therefore be plain that it is only a question of time until the energy that created the big plant in operation here now will have to be duplicated, and then all duplicated again to handle the ores which lie waiting extraction and treating in the mountains of the Cananeas.

Less than twenty years ago Colonel Greene declared that he would have the largest cattle ranch, the greatest copper mine, and the greatest gold mine in all the world. That the prophecy of that time will be fulfilled points well in that direction, for fully two-thirds what Colonel Greene then probably saw mostly in his fancy has been and is being accomplished. Some will say that that was only a statement made at the time as many such words are spoken, but no man in the country is so well posted upon the natural resources of the southwest. All the time that he was riding about covering hundreds of weary miles on horseback he was laying up that store of knowledge which has proven so invaluable to him in these later years, where the unit of millions are his figures of to-day.

He has the greatest mining possibilities in the world, and it need only be a question of time when he will become far and away the largest individual copper producer in the world, outstripping all the mines of the Amalgamated, and possibly all the mines of any copper district.

Aside from the mines, he has ranches which embrace 8,000,000 acres and cattle numbering over 140,000 on the hoof. Just now the extensions of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacifico Railway are receiving his attention in the same vigorous manner in which Colonel Greene handles all his enterprises, and this line will cut through the timber lands and gold districts of Northern Mexico, where he has very large concessions, and where these lands twenty years ago were occupied solely by the Apaches, but which the president of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company believes will reach within the next decade or score of years the largest gold output per annum in the history of the world. Everything bears that way at least.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the readers of the Daily and Weekly People.—The time for the proposed Industrial Union Convention draws near and, without doubt, the large majority of the readers of the Daily and Weekly People would like to know the full proceedings of said convention. Therefore, I recommend that we assist financially the management of the Daily and Weekly People to furnish us with a complete stenographic report of the doings of the convention. Such a report will be of indisputable value to the Labor Movement. Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval,

C. A. Luedecke.

Rochester, N. Y., May 17.

ENDORSE SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Realizing the importance to the Labor Movement of a stenographic report of the June 27 Chicago Convention, the undersigned hereby donate one dollar each to a fund for the above purpose.

We hope that the comrades throughout the country will respond quickly and generously to the timely suggestion of Comrade Luedecke.

A. L. Zimmerman.
Julius Goldman.

New York, May 24.

A SUBSTANTIAL ENDORSEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I would like to extend my substantial endorsement of the plan of Comrade Luedecke, by contributing the $1.00 enclosed to the fund designed to carry the suggestion into effect.

Anton Good.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25.

Received to Saturday, May 27:

C. A. Luedecke, Rochester, N. Y.	$ .50
J. Goldman, City	1.00
A. Zimmermann, City	1.00
Anton Good, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
L. Pomeranz, City	.25
S. L. P. Educational Club, Brownsville Brooklyn	5.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	1.55
E. Forbes, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
D. Baer, City	.50
Total	$11.80

ST. LOUIS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, holds open air meetings every Saturday, 8 o'clock p. m., at the northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue, weather permitting. All readers of The People are requested to attend and bring friends.

OVERSIGHT

What Is It?—Is It Divine, Infallible, Or A Division of Labor?

Our friend, the local Socialist, is on hand once more. Not content with exposing the mendacity and illogic of the Rev. T. Edwin Brown, D. D., last week, he returns this week to pay his respects to the Reverend Doctor's pet theory. This theory the truthful and capable gentleman of the cloth calls "oversight". According to him, oversight is the ability to organize and direct and, as such, it is peculiar to the capitalist. To it, says the Reverend Doctor, is the greater credit and greater share of production, consequently, due.

The Reverend Doctor sets forth this theory in the following manner:

"Labor is not the sole creator of value. The garrison at Fort Sumter has lowered the national flag. All over the North men spring to their feet with war in their eye. Tell them to go fighting. Tell them there is iron in the mines out of which they can make guns and bullets. Tell them to find guns and fight. Nay, you do not do this. You set your foundries and your factories to work. You organize transportation. You form men into squads, companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, army corps. You hunt up and set in position your Thomases, Shermans, Sheridans, Grants. There is victory—slavery abolished, Union restored, nationality established. Who did it? Every man who fought in the field or who counseled in the Cabinet helped to do it. But if you tell the man who followed Grant to Appomattox, and who marched with slow step and tear-filled eyes after his funeral car, that the creation of this splendid wealth of national supremacy was the sole work of army labor, they will indignantly repudiate your claim and assert that, in making it possible for the army to do its work, in organizing, in planning, in leading, in creating conditions essential to success, the great commander held an unique place, as the co-operant creator, with the army of the final result, which wrought for him a place, a fame, a reward peculiarly his own. Is any soldier poorer in honor because Grant is so rich?"

This exaltation of oversight causes our friend to ask the following analytical questions: What is this great God Oversight? Is it self-creative? A spontaneous phenomenon? A divine intuition? A product of evolution? The co-operative convergence and radiation of many minds in and from one? An infallible guide? Or a division of Labor? Can we have oversight without Labor, mental and manual, social and co-operative? Can oversight be exercised on stone walls? Or does it require the sympathetic co-operation of intelligent and skillful Labor to render it effective? Is oversight a metaphysical entity? Or the apex of a physical pyramid?

To ask these questions is to answer them. Certain it is that oversight is not self-creative, of spontaneous origin, divinely intuitive, or a superior entity apart from and independent of labor. Oversight is a product of evolution—a contemporaneous development of modern industry. Like it, it is social, and depends for its fruition on a thousand and one co-operating factors. All the oversight of a Grant can't make a trolley car run when the powerhouse employes strike. No powerhouse employes, no trolley. Grant was the "co-operant creator" of the Union army only by virtue of the experience of his predecessors, and the labor of the myriads of other hearts and heads working in unison with his—literally sweating blood and sacrificing billions of treasure—to perfect organization and win victory. No man will detract from the fame which is justly his. All will honor him for his share in the great triumph. But they will not forget that his oversight, when left alone, fell an ignominous prey to the cunning of a Ferdinand Ward. Nor will they say that, because of his oversight, he, General Grant, the individual, is entitled to the ownership of the United States, cemented and made one by the valor, strength, sagacity, heroism and sacrifice of the Union Army. No! Theirs is not the logic of a Rev. Dr. Brown, who contends that the United States belongs to the capitalist overseers, despite the contributions of its millions of population to its material greatness. The Socialist is willing to pay the capitalist for what he actually does. But he refuses to pay tribute to what the capitalist assumes. And this oversight theory is a mere assumption, unwarranted by facts. Society is more and more rendering the capitalist absolutely parasitic. Its work is too collosal for performance by individuals. Whole corps of "competent subordinates" are essential to its success. These perform their labor so well that the death of a capitalist "overseer" leaves their functions undisturbed; while a strike on their part, throws the whole social organism out of gear. The capitalist "overseer" does not live for Society; Society lives for the capitalist "overseer", and he is plundering it to his heart's content, thanks to the Rev. Browns and their specious and fallacious theories.

More next week!

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

C. F. T., NEWARK, N. J.—What room would there be in an industrial organization for a man who tries to keep members out of the Union of his craft, so as to keep the jobs for the few members of the organization? Industrialism solidifies all crafts, much more so the members of one and the same craft. If industrialism burns out craft competitions for jobs, can it be supposed to allow room for men who would rip up a craft itself?

G. W. B., RED BLUFF, CAL.—The despatch in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of May 15 sent from Porto Rico by Santiago Iglesias is false. There was no such strike won. Santiago Iglesias is a fraud. He claims that he is a relative of Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader of Spain. Asked at Amsterdam, at last year's Congress, whether Santiago Iglesias' claim was true, Pablo Iglesias answered: "If the man claims he is my relative he is a fraud."

Y. O. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—But, pray, how much longer is Capitalism to be licensed as a public nuisance?

T. W., NEW YORK—Hanna's prediction published in the "Journal" and credited to the "Appeal to Reason", was first published in the Daily People of April 11, 1903. The "Appeal" pirated it from the People. Of course, the "Journal" is not going to quote The People. What do you take it for?

"READER", PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Whether the Catholic Church is making the progress that it claims?—If by "Catholic Church" you understand the only thing that we care to talk about, to wit, the terrestrial system of government known as the Catholic Church, then we shall answer your question. Our answer is: Yes, like an eclipse—as fast as it progresses before, it loses behind.

P. P., GUADALA, CAL.—It is the duty of an organization to convey to the public, and thereby to the member who resigns, information of the fact. If the organization has no organ of information, it should notify the member who resigns, either by an officer or by letter, as to what was done with his resignation.

B. M. B., WALTHAMSTOW, ENG.—Probably in England also the American principle holds good that the right of free speech includes the right to talk nonsense. Accordingly, the gentleman who says that the American Socialist Labor Party is illogical in dropping the "immediate demands" or palliatives and yet having a municipal program, has a right to talk such nonsense. Sublime is the nonsense of claiming that the S. L. P. municipal program—a program that demands the revolution by placing the franchises in the hands of the workers and ruled by them from top to bottom—is a palliative.

A. P., PUEBLO, COLO.—Put on thy thinking cap. Not until wrong has cumulated beyond a minimum, has man heretofore risen to abolish it. A deep sediment of cumulative experience has ever been requisite to bring home to a man the simplest principles of social reforms. This being thus, the study of history is invaluable. In the measure that the race knows history it saves itself the necessity of going through all the experience that it would otherwise need in order to move forward. Socialist economics are simple and plain like the three R's. Once you got that, read history. Every page will render Socialist economics clearer.

R. E., TOPEKA, KANS.—It may be so that Wayland is "provided for, himself and his family", as he says, and that the death of the "Appeal" would not hurt him; but it does not follow that it is so because he says so. The man loses the bulk of his subscribers, he has to recruit from new ones; consequently he addresses a new crowd at regular intervals; he knows that and feels that his lies are quite safe. So it happens that one time he declares he is a ruined man and has ruined himself as a sacrifice to the Movement, and another time he says he is provided for. One time he says the paper is owned by his party, another time he holds language that amounts to the opposite—and so right along.

E. D. R., CLINTON, IA.—Whatever became of the promised or threatened Social Democratic daily in New York?—It is in the Volkszeitung Corporation "soup", where it was from the start, and out of whose tureen it never will come. We have been "there" ourselves. So long as the Socialist Labor Party had anything to do with that corporation the Party never could get its daily into life. Eleven months and twenty days after the Party pulled out its daily was in existence.

S. M. M., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—"Saving" is a bourgeois virtue. The virtue can spring up only under conditions of general dearth. But who would care to save under a social system in which wealth can be plentifully acquired with a trifling of expenditure of labor? Even the leading motive for saving, the providing for one's children, drops out. The social system that parents would be leaving to their children from generation to generation would be such a steadily improved affair as to render bequeathed wealth a positive nuisance.

M. M., NEW YORK—Really? The Barondess crowd are organizing to raise money and send a crowd to Chicago so as to slug De Leon in case the Lynn convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor alliance delegates him to the Chicago Convention? Why should these gentlemen go through all that trouble and expenditure, when the comrade has put himself at their disposal here in this very city? Why should they put their families to the expense of having them shipped in an ambulance all the way from Chicago, when the thing could be done any day from the Daily People office?

F. H., NEW YORK—Not a single Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party paper dared to publish Trautmann's statement. It dealt too telling a blow to the American Federation of Labor.

"X. X.", CHICAGO, ILL.—Barney Berlyn is a member of the International Cigarmakers' Union; he has been long a member. When he dies he will get $550 death benefit. On the National Executive of the bogus Socialist party his real work is to be on the lookout that nothing happens to that coffin that he is entitled to from his Union. Anything that might endanger a single nail on that coffin jars upon his nerves. Hence he voted to keep Berger on the National Executive. He realizes that trouble is ahead and he has too much to lose—his coffin. Now you understand?

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS THE WORLD OVER—Kindly forward to this office copies of the preambles and constitutions of your respective Unions. As complete a set as possible is desired at this office.

E. C. H., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.; W. R. P., BONITA, KANS.; L. V., NEW YORK; J. H. B., CLEVELAND, O.; J. B. F., TUOLUMNE, CAL.; A. T., HOTCHKISS, COLO.; W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; B. B., DU QUOIN, ILL.; S. L, MONTEREY, MEX.; J. D. S. S., ALBANY, N. Y.—Matter received.

PATERSON ACTIVITY.

Paterson, May 23.—Our Section held a special meeting last Friday evening, to circulate subscription lists for the June convention.

Comrade Wolf, "Der Arbeiter" agent, reported that he sold fifteen books at the May Day festival, in addition to the twenty-three reported. The Section then adjourned, and our educational class convened.

On motion the order was suspended and Comrade De Leon's address to the S. T. & L. A. taken up for discussion. The address was read. Each comrade called the secretary to note the sections to be discussed as it was read. Then we discussed in regular order. The hour for adjournment, ten o'clock, arrived soon after discussion began, and further debate was postponed till next Friday evening.

These educational weekly meetings are becoming very interesting and call out large attendance.

R. B.

INFORMATION WANTED.

It is desired that all members or sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Connecticut, who intend to move into, or visit any place in New York State, or possess any information concerning Socialist sentiment in New York State, where the Socialist Labor Party has no organization, report such intention and information to the undersigned.

By order of the Connecticut State Executive Committee,
Fred Fellerman, Sec.
2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on May 26. Gilhaus in the chair. Kihn and Walsh absent. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as published.

Communications: From T. Walsh, resigning as member of the committee, owing to occupation rendering it impossible for him to attend meetings at hour set. Accepted, and Secretary instructed to notify E. Pierson to fill vacancy, in accordance with the new method. An application for charter for a Section at Nyack, N. Y., was read, endorsed and referred to National Executive Committee. From Organizer Katz, report of work done in Rockland County. Received, and Secretary instructed to send speaker to Nyack as recommended, whenever advisable. From Secretary Kings County Committee, announcing nomination of John Lindgren as Judge of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, embracing several other counties besides Kings. Referred to Kuhn, with instruction to ascertain accurately the number of counties included, and the number of signatures required in all combined; after which Secretary will write Sections concerned. From Buffalo, on city and county nominations. The indomitable spirit of the Section was applauded; letter filed. From Troy, on efforts and inability to reorganize Albany. Secretary instructed to acknowledge same, and instruct Section to make no further effort.

A complaint in the matter of trial subs from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District was declared out of order, as it should have been referred to the Party Press Committee of the National Executive Committee Sub-Committee.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

To the above fund, designed to maintain in the field Socialist Labor Party organizers, the following contributions have been received during the week ending with Saturday, May 27:

23d A. D., New York	$ 1.15
N. Weiser, New York	.50
A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on 50c. monthly pledge)	1.00
T. Burch, Fresno, Cal., per Bohn	1.00
Cal. S. E. C., per Bohn	3.75
C. D. Lavin, Bakersfield, Cal., per Bohn	5.00
Sympathizers at Bakersfield, Cal., per Bohn	7.25
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on 50c. monthly pledge)	1.00
D. J. Hughes, New York (for April and May)	2.00
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Ernest Lindgren, New York	.50
Total	$ 28.15
Previously acknowledged	713.83
Grand total	$741.98

Note.—Of late, there is noticeable a decided falling off of contributions for this fund. The need of agitation is certainly not falling off, but is steadily on the increase. It is the intention of the National Executive Committee Sub-Committee to send out another organizer as soon as the means permit and the means will have to be furnished by the Movement.

Organizers of Sections, mention the General Agitation Fund at the meetings, urge support, organize a system of regular though small contributions and see to it that these are collected with regularity. Members of Sections, go and reach out amongst your fellow workers; make clear to them the importance of this work, ask them to aid you in giving it support and thus widen the circle from which such support can come.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee,
Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

BOHN'S CALIFORNIA ITINERARY.

Sacramento, 24th-30th.
Reno, Nev., May 31st to June 2.
San Francisco and surroundings, thirty days.

BUFFALO CHANGES.

Section Erie County, S. L. P., Buffalo, N. Y., has changed its business meeting nights from the first and third Saturday each month, at 527 Main street, to every Monday night at 19 West Mohawk street, Room 510.

Regular open air meetings will be held

"DER ARBEITER."

The Prospects for a Six-Page Paper—An Interesting Statement.

To the Comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party:

Some time ago an appeal was published in the Daily and Weekly People, wherein the Socialist Labor Club called upon the comrades everywhere, and the English-speaking comrades in particular to assist the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party "Der Arbeiter" in whatever way they possibly could. But we must say that little has been done by, or heard from, the English-speaking circles towards the advancement of this paper. Whatever has been done, we wish to state, has been the work of a few here and there.

If we want to accomplish anything it must be done in a systematic way. We sent out a circular to all the Sections in the month of February last. Those Sections which have taken up the matter have also shown results, some of them very good results, as in the instances of Sections Hartford, Conn., Cleveland, O., Schenectady, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., and a few more. But the great bulk of the Sections, it seems, did not give the circular any consideration, for not a word has been heard from them. A request was made to see to it that wherever there is a Section of the Socialist Labor Party or a member at large in unorganized towns, an attempt should be made to assign a comrade to act as an agent for "Der Arbeiter." Sample copies will be sent free for a few weeks until a regular order can be secured. The subscription is low: 50 cents a year, and it is no hardship to approach a man and get him to subscribe. We hope that the comrades will realize the importance of bringing "Der Arbeiter" before the Jewish speaking workingmen. Considering the circumstances and obstacles with which we had to contend, and with which we will have to contend until we can again say that light is breaking in Jewish quarters, a good deal of hard work will have to be done.

However, so far we can look back with pride upon the achievements already attained. We hope that in a few weeks we will be able to enlarge "Der Arbeiter" to six pages.

The Jewish Labor Movement shows signs of return to sanity. With the discontinuance of the Jewish organs of our Party, the "Abend Blatt" and "Arbeiter Zeitung" the field was entirely abandoned to the enemy; the Jewish workingmen were left at their mercy, as we could not stem the tide of reaction. But now we are able to do so with some success.

Comrades, we don't want you to in any way be burdened with appeals for contributions. All we demand is your assistance in bringing our Jewish organ before the honest Jewish workingmen. Help us to spread the light, or we may come a step nearer the accomplishment of the Social Revolution.

For "Der Arbeiter",
S. Moskowitz, Manager.

NOTICE

To all Delegates elected, and other Attendants to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement."

Brand's big hall, corner Clark and Erie streets, has been secured for the place of the Convention to be held on June 27 in Chicago, Ill. Arrangements have been made with the Western and Central Passengers Association so as to reduce the traveling expenses of the delegates. Every attendant to the Convention should secure a certificate from the agent when purchasing his ticket, upon which will be certified that the bearer goes to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement." All those who can present such a certificate at their presence in Chicago, Ill. will receive their return ticket for one-third of the regular price. Delegates and all other persons, as may for other reasons desire to attend the Convention, should by all means secure such certificates.

All other information relative to accommodating the delegates can be obtained by writing to Comrade W. L. Hall, Room 4, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the temporary organization,

Wm. E. Trautmann, Sec.
16 East Seventh street, Cincinnati, O.

FANUEIL HALL MEETING.

Boston, Mass., May 28.—All arrangements have been made for the Fanueil Hall meeting to be held by Section Boston, Tuesday evening, June 6, 8 p. m.

Five thousand cards have been distributed, advertising Comrade De Leon as the principal speaker.

The Boston Central Labor Union has been challenged and has not responded. Knowing these worthies it is safe to say that they will fail to come to time. It is now up to the comrades to turn out in numbers and bring their brother slaves to hear the gospel of

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

(From the May 20th issues of the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" and the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum," both one-time organs of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, and now independent.)

In the flurry raised by the Trautmann onslaught some muddiness at the bottom of the pool has come to the surface. Let us at least recognize this much of service to the movement in the late unpleasantness. First we have the Hagerty episode, in which that individual sent to a capitalist paper in Milwaukee a letter for publication designed by the fact of such publication to do injury to the Milwaukee Socialist movement. Then we have the Mailly conspiracy to bring disaster on that same movement by flooding the city with their malicious scarehead articles charging the Milwaukee comrades with treason and other high crimes. Then we have Local Cincinnati (W. W. Larimer, Cor. Secy.) which passes defamatory resolutions against the movement in Milwaukee, and then sends copies of same for publication in papers hostile to the party (it is a dirty bird that befouls its own nest!), to the New York PEOPLE, etc. Then we have that prize wobbler James Benedict Arnold, of Louisville, ex-Social Democrat, ex-S. L. P., etc., who writes to Daffy Ford's sheet, "I am truly glad to see the circulation and influence of the S. L. P. steadily increasing." We will go him one better and say that we hope it will increase far enough to take Arnold and the other traitors we have specified out of our camp. It is not of such roilly stuff that a militant working class party can be builded. Such elements cannot be counted on in war times. —(Social Democratic Herald.)

At present there are only four Socialist papers in America, and no magazines, The Referendum, the News, Helena, Mont., and the Daily and Weekly People, the two last-named organs of the S. L. P. All the others are supporters of reform, every single one of them, opportunism, endorsing the single tax-Bryan-Hearst platform adopted by politicians, lawyers and grafters at Chicago, May, 1904, Bergerism and capitalist public ownership. The only difference between these opportunist sheets is one calls themselves democrat and the other "Socialist"—howling to help the middle class and to hell with working class.—(The Referendum.)

The Minneapolis comrades drew up resolutions full of absolute mis-statements regarding the Milwaukee case and passed them and sent them out for publication. Protect us from our comrades!—(Social Democratic Herald.)

The New York Worker, organ of the A. F. of L., the Gompers, Mitchell, Belmont outfit, edited by one Algerian Lee, a man who left a scaly record in Minneapolis, while "editing" the Tocsin, an S. L. P. organ, along back in the nineties, is on the down grade at a rapid rate, and soon its songs of suppressions of the string games worked on the workers by the capitalist owners of the sheet, who are running it for what there is in it, will be heard in the land no more. When it is "dead" one more "land mark" established to keep the workers divided on the political field, will be thought of occasionally when the workers reflect back and say: "What fools we workers were."—(The Referendum.)

Last week 500 new subscribers were secured to the Weekly People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, published at New York city, most of them by members of the Socialist party who have become disgusted with the capitalist rot, and advises of the so-called Socialist papers to support reform and capitalist candidates.--(The Referendum.)

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE.

Detroit Workers Listen to an Address on Its Lessons.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.—The attention of the Educational Committee having in charge the series of meetings inaugurated by the Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union No. 4 of Detroit, Mich., being called to the fact that Mr. Otto Justh, who had been in New York during the crisis in the old Interborough Strike, was in this city, and as the committee believes the failure of said strike to be traceable to, and the result of, a chain of the most disgusting incidents in the annals of the American Labor Movement, we decided that if our Union is to keep abreast of the times, we must discuss these occurrences and be benefited by the lessons they teach now, lest we might forget (something we are noted for); and, as the opportunity presented itself, Mr. Justh willingly agreed to address us, taking as his subject "The Lessons of the Interborough Strike in New York."

Mr. Justh stated that last fall the motormen succeeded in obtaining an agreement to run three years and stipulating $3.50 per day of nine hours, with ten hours in the subway; trips to be run under certain conditions. But after the subway opened, they soon found the company breaking its agreements. After several promises to correct existing evils they found things getting worse: extra miles and hours, and more rigid examinations. These matters worried the committees of the former engineers and firemen all winter. But when the trainmen's organization's agreement expired in March, the trainmen requested a nine-hour day and ten per cent. increase in wages. The company refused, and the motormen, seeing the need of a joint move, together they presented an ultimatum, calling for a nine-hour day and a ten per cent. increase, and a practical road test for motormen. The demand being ignored, a general vote was taken—a vote that was practically unanimous—upholding the ultimatum, and a strike was declared. All told, about 5000 men were involved. Out of 505 motormen but three refused to come out on strike.

Now, then, Mr. August Belmont who controls the Interborough Company, is also president of the National Civic Federation. Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, Mahon, Shaffer, and a number of other labor-lieutenants are the Federations' vice-presidents. Did Mr. Belmont arbitrate? No. The company said it had nothing to arbitrate, but instead imported non-union men and strike breakers. Workingmen, think of it. Mr. Gompers's right hand man employing such men as James Farley, the scab-herder! The Democratic city government sent its police to punch tickets, students of Columbia College maimed and killed a number of passengers by taking the strikers' places, and yet Stone, Mahon, Gompers, Mitchell, Kidd and Healy were in conference and declared that agreements ought to be kept and against the men who were then in the heat of battle.

In speaking of the Civic Federation, Mr. Justh quoted Mr. T. J. Shaffer, one of its vice-presidents, and president of the Iron and Steel Workers' Association, as saying:

"The investor of capital has certain rights which we must grant, but, at the same time, he must recognize and grant to us conditions which belong to us, because without our cooperation he can not succeed, and as a coadjutor we shall be without employment if he is not with us. The time has come, and I believe it is propitious, when Capital and Labor in organized capacities, must unite to oppose and defeat the purpose of their common enemies. The Union has been started, but has not attained the strength it must have to protect the interests of the employer and the employed. The Union to which I refer is the Civic Federation, composed of statesmen, clergymen, philanthropists, educators, business men and leaders of organized labor."

Mr. Justh asked: "What might Union men expect when this Civic Federation Union becomes stronger?" And he advised us to send a delegate to the convention in Chicago and uphold the clause of no political affiliation, for to endorse a party means to bind you to it; it is for yourself to decide how you shall vote.

Mr. Justh read the titles of a number of leaflets printed during the strike and said that The People was the only paper that dared to place the true state of affairs before its readers and those on strike.

A lively discussion followed, which touched principally on party affiliation and the difference in parties.

Mr. A. L. Kline will address the meeting to be held on Monday, June 5. Subject: "Industrial Unionism."

Meetings are held at Becker's Hall, corner of Adams avenue and Antoine street, at 8.30 o'clock standard time.

Admission, free.

Educational Committee.

BUFFALO S. T. & L. A. LECTURE.

Buffalo—Monday, June 5, 8 o'clock p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, Room 510, 19 West Mohawk street. Subject: "Attitude of Socialist Labor Party Towards Trades Unions," by C. J. Ball, Jr. Admission free.

UNION COUNTY, N. J., OUTING.

Section Union County, N. J., S. L. P., will hold its Tenth Annual Outing at Breidt's Woods, Sunday, June 4. A pleasant time for young and old is assured. Ticket, including refreshments,

DAILY PEOPLE'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Will Be Celebrated—The Work and Condition of Labor's Friend and Capital's Foe.

The fifth anniversary of the birth of the Daily People will be celebrated by holding a picnic at Glendale Schuetzen Park, L. I., on the Fourth of July. The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., met on Tuesday evening last, with Comrade Louis Kobel presiding, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. The price of admission has been decided upon at twenty-five cents for gentleman and lady and fifteen cents for an extra lady's ticket. Bowling and other games for prizes for men, women and children will form a part of the program.

As the proceeds are to go to the Campaign Fund of Section New York and the Daily People, it is to be hoped that members of the Party will exert themselves and make this affair a rousing success.

A short resume of the existence of the Daily People and its devotion to working class interests, though struggling to maintain a firm financial standing during its entire career, will demonstrate the fact that it has never faltered in its duty and stands to-day upon a much firmer basis than ever before. The Daily People leads the procession of attack upon the oppressors and misleaders of our class, with the result that to-day we can point with pride to the revolt of all honest and sensible workingmen against pure and simple trades unions of the Belmont-Gompers type, as one of the accomplishments of its work. Though laborious was its task, reward is the admission of former opponents as to its correct attitude during its entire period of existence.

The Daily People will be called upon in the future to redouble its energies. With the success already attained greater success is bound to come and with greater success greater responsibilities and harder work. It is hard work that has accomplished past results and it is hard work that will bring further results. The Daily People has done its share of the work! Can this be said of all of us? You who read this, ask yourself this question and answer it yourself. But we are not going to stop to reproach or quarrel with anyone. It is the future that we have to deal with. If you have not in the past done your duty, start in now. Resolve to do all in your power for the emancipation of the wage working class. Start in by helping to make this coming affair the sucess that it merits. Provide yourself with an abundant supply of tickets to be had at the office of Organizer L. Abelson, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, and sell them.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and forty-five subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, May 27.

Five or more subs were received as follows:

Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., 32; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 14; Frank Bohn, Fresno, Cal., 14; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 13; E. J. Dillon, Hartford, Conn., 9; W. Goss, Belleville, Ill., 8; R. Katz, New York State, 7; Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York, 5.

The week's record is entirely too small. Comrades: By only a reasonable effort, it can be doubled. From the above enumerated list of five or more subscriptions secured you will find that two-fifths of the week's entire number were sent in by eight comrades. This does not speak well for the membership throughout the land, each of whom can at least secure one subscription per week. This does not require any very great effort and will in a very short time build up the circulation of our paper thereby enabling us to teach a greater number of the working class. Now, to work! Let us have more general and better results hereafter.

Prepaid subscription cards to the amount of thirty-two dollars were sold.

Three hundred Weekly People, issue of May 27, were ordered by W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah. Send in your bundle orders, the distribution of single copies aids in the work of securing subscriptions.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Some very good orders were filled during the week. Chicago bought 5000 "Industrial Unionism", 100 "What Means This Strike?" and 100 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Minneapolis bought 3000 "Industrial Unionism"; San Francisco, 3000; Boston, 3000; New Britain, Conn., 1000; St. Louis, 1000; and Kansas City, 1000. Tacoma, Wash., took 4000 leaflets, assorted; and the Cleveland Labor News Agency got 1000 "Industrial Unionism" and 1000 "Trades Union Question."

ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND
The 10th Annual Excursion of the
S. L. P. On Sunday, June 18th 1905.
On the staunch sea-going steamer *NEW SHOREHAM;* with an extra sail around the island at 2 P. M. Boat leaves foot of Transit Street at 9.30 A. M. sharp. Tickets limited.
Adults 75 Cents Children under 12, 35 Cents
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F. Miller, Secretary.

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The publication of this pamphlet now was timely, and it should be vigorously pushed by the Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance everywhere.

Buffalo ordered 50 copies of "Course of Reading on Socialism" (2 cents per copy). Philadelphia bought 10 copies, and the New York State Correspondence Bureau bought 10.

Comrade Muhlberg of San Pedro, Cal., ordered $8.40 worth of assorted literature. The Socialist Labor Club of New York City took 200 "Burning Question" (Yiddish). Comrade Eck of Hoboken, N. J., bought $3.25 worth of books, while Comrade Chester of Newport News, Va., bought $3 worth of assorted literature.

While this record shows some first-class orders, still at this season, and particularly amid such events as are now transpiring, a much more general agitation should be calling for supplies of literature. There are large areas of the East, and several sections of the West that are heard from hardly at all by the literary agency—or any one else, according to any information we can gather.

THE CLASS WAR.

(Continued from page one.)

living which is the only real employment they are adepts in.

But I anticipate an objection here. Some one is saying that this condemnation applies only to the rank and file of the plutocracy and aristocracy; that there is the financial genius worthy of special consideration. Now, I admit that The financially great, the seven or eight bosses who control seventy-five per cent. of the railways of U. S. A., for example, are certainly worthy of special consideration—as a different and more mischievous class of criminal. I remember reading somewhere recently a review of Mr. Sutro's play, "The walls of Jericho," written in condemnation of the "smart set" and its ways. I can't call to mind exactly where the review appeared, but think either in "Ethics" or the "Methodist Times." (Sooth to say, one is apt to confuse the two). The gist of the review was an approval of the hero, at anyrate, this hero, or type of virtue given by Mr. Sutro in opposition to the virtue—if the expression is admissible in either case—of the smart set. This hero, we say, is a Queensland boss, whose point of view is characterized by the remark that "the public are learning to fight shy of a nobleman's name on a prosperous." Thus he opposes the antiquated immorality of capitalism to the new immorality of smart setism.

The morality of Moses is what this hero happens, by a fluke, to observe himself—except in such details, we may say, as the grabbing of the land and living off a "nigger"—but then Moses never heard of "niggers" did he? The smart set on the other hand transgress all the ten commandments consistently. The difference so far as the interest of the worker is concerned, is not considerable. class warfare.

Briefly, in conclusion, we have come to regard the present revolution, of which we are nearing very rapidly the crisis, the the "last stage of all, that ends the strange, eventful history" of industrial warfare. It is for the workers alone to effect this grand final overthrow of the classes of reaction. They should know both from occurrences in the past, and events of to-day, what to expect in the way of treatment from the class that will bar progress by the only weapons that can be used against progress—physical force. An eye-witness's account of the massacre of Peterloo appeared in the February "Socialist." Let readers run over that if they require information on this point. Such brutal crushings out of any protest made by the objectors to class rule do show, in a more clearly definde way than any other, how ever ready the capitalist government of this country, as well as that of Russia, is to use the supposed protective army of the country against its citizens. It rests, therefore, for the workers to consolidate themselves in principle and organization, in order that they may be the skilled agents of destiny in ushering in the greatest era the dreamers of this planet have ever dreamt of, the Socialist Republic. Thus shall the working class, now considered least of all, become commensurate with the human race, and arise, in the dignity of that service, the greatest of all.

A. L. Dillistone.

SECTION HARTFORD MEETING.

Section Hartford, Conn., Socialist Labor Party, will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, June 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Hall, 892 Main street.

The delegates to the State Convention will give their report. Comrades, take notice of it! Also readers of The People are invited to attend. Also applicants.

Organizer.

S. T. & L. A.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada.

Headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evening of every month at 7.30 o'clock at the above address. It behooves every member of the working class to belong to a bona fide labor organization, and they are asked to read this paper and then join the S. T. & L. A.

Ten or more members of the working calss, all of whom must be wage workers and believe in the class struggle, can organize a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. Notify the general office, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, and an organizer will be sent to organize the L. A.

Also all information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address